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THE BEAVER ARGUS.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements are inserted at the rate of $1,00 per square for first insertion, and for each subsequent insertion 50 cents. A liberal discount made on yearly advertisements.

A space equal to ten lines of this type measures a square.

Business Notices set under a head by themselves immediately after the local news, will be charged ten cents a line for each insertion.

Advertisements should be handed in before Monday noon to insure insertion in that week's paper.

Business Directory.

BEAVER.

JAMES CAMERON, Attorney at Law, Beaver, Pa. Office on 3d st., in the rooms formerly occupied by the late Judge Cunningham. All business entrusted to him will receive *prompt* and *careful* attention. je21;1y

JOHN B. YOUNG, Attorney at Law. Office and residence on Third st., east of the Court House. Business promptly attended to. ap27;1y

J. H. McCREERY, Attorney at Law. Office on Third st., below the Court House. All business promptly attended to. je22, '70tf

MRS. F. D. FAST, dealer in Millinery, Trimmings, Fancy Goods, &c., on the corner of Third and Seminary streets. je14'71-1y

E. P. KUHN, Attorney at Law. Office east end of Third street, Beaver, Pa. mar30;70;1y

DR. J. S. McNUTT, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Special attention paid to treatment of Female Diseases. Residence and office on Third street, a few doors west of the Court-House. apr12'71:1y

HENRY MERZ, Manufacturer and Dealer in Boots, Shoes and Gaiters; Main st. [sep28;1y

BEAVER DRUG STORE, Hugo Andriessen Druggist & Apothecary, Main st. Prescriptions carefully compounded. (sep28;1y

NEW BRIGHTON.

CHAS. COALE, Dealer in paints, oil, glass, nails, plate-glass, looking-glasses, frames, garden and flower-seeds and fancy fowls. Falls street, New Brighton. sep27'71-1y

F. LANGNECKER, dealer in Watches, Clocks and Jewelry. Repairing neatly executed, Broadway, near Falls-st. nov1'71-1y

J. W. NIPPERT, Baker & Confectioner; Ice-cream, Oysters and Game in season. Balls, Pic-Nics, Weddings, &c., supplied. nov1

T. N. SMITH, opposite *Press* office, Broadway, Dealer in the best building hardware, glass, nails and putty, which he furnishes to contractors and builders cheap for cash. oct25'71-1y

H. & F. METZ, Bridge street, dealers in fresh meat and fat cattle, will visit Beaver on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of each week. oct25'71-1y

G. EVERARD—Dry Goods, Groceries, Notions Queensware, &c. Highest price for good butter and produce generally. Opposite Presbyterian Church, Broadway. [sep27'71-1y

C. F. WINTER,—Watchmaker, Jeweler and Optician, 224 Broadway. sep27'71-1y

WM. H. McDONALD Dealer in Fine Teas, choice Family Groceries, Queensware, Glassware, Woodenware, Willow-ware, &c. Broadway, near Falls-st. sep27'71-1y

C. R. TUTTLE, M. D.—222 Broadway, New-Brighton, makes the treatment of chronic diseases and female weaknesses a specialty. Consultation free to the poor every Sunday from 1 to 3 o'clock, p. m. sep27'71 1y

A. D. GILLILAND & CO., Dealers in fancy and Domestic Dry Goods, Millinery, Groceries, [illegible] &c. Broadway, New Brighton. [sep27

[illegible] McLAIN—Photograph Gallery. Every variety of Pictures neatly executed. Corner of [illegible] and Broadway. New Brighton. [sp27

WM. WALLACE, Dealer in Italian & American Marble; Manufactures Monuments, Gravestones &c. [illegible] at reasonable prices. Railroad st., [illegible] Depot, New Brighton. [sep27

H. [illegible] MILLS, Billiards, Tobacco, Cigars and Gents' Furnishing Goods, Broadway, [illegible] Apple. sep27'71-1y

J. [illegible] STEWART & CO.—Groceries, Coffee, [illegible] Sugar, Canned Fruits, and everything [illegible] in a first class grocery. Bridge St., [illegible] Locust. (sep13;1y

[illegible] & WISNER, Dealers in Boots, [illegible] Gaiters, near Siemon's Confectionery, Broadway. je21;y

M[illegible] YOUNG & M. UMSTEAD, Dealers in [illegible] Ladies' Furnishing Goods, Hosiery, [illegible] Cor. Apple & Broadway. je21;y

[illegible] RESTAURANT and EATING SALOON, meals at all hours; table supplied with [illegible] of the season. Prices low. Wm. [illegible] of Paul and Broadway. my24'71-1y

PROSPECT MOUNT NURSERIES.—Evergreens and Small Fruits. Three miles East of [illegible] (mr29'71-1y) E. THOMAS.

[illegible] GILLILAND & KERR, Druggists [illegible] Apothecaries, cor. Broadway and Falls [illegible] Brighton, Pa. (Successors to L. B. Noble.) feb22'71-1y

GEO. F. SIEMON, Bakery & Confectionery, [illegible] street. Special attention given to weddings, balls, oysters and ice-cream [sep14 1y

A. J. SNELLENBERG, Merchant Tailors.—Broadway, New Brighton. See adv [sp14;1y

[illegible] NOSS, Photographer Willson's Block, Broadway. Best photographs from re-touched [illegible] (sep14;1y

[illegible] PUGH Dealer in Wall Paper, Window [illegible] Books, Stationery & Notions, Broadway, New Brighton, Pa. [sep21 1y

BEAVER FALLS.

WM. ROBERTSON, Dealer in the justly celebrated Domestic Sewing Machine. Ladies call and be convinced. Main st., B. Falls. (sep27

D. STEWART & SON, Dealers in Yankee Notions, &c., Main St., Beaver Falls. sep13;1y

A. FLEMING, Dealer in Boots and [illegible]

BRIDGEWATER.

L. [illegible] WEINMAN, Manufacture of Boots and Shoes Bridge St., Bridgewater. (sep27;1y

JOHNSTON SMALL & JOHN WALTHER, Manufacturers of Wagons, Buggies, Buckwagons and all kinds of Vehicles. Blacksmithing generally Market-st above Bridge-st. 025 1y

J. C. MOLTER dealer in Coal of all kinds Bank at McKinley's Run. aug9'71-1y

MRS. HART DARRAGH, Sharon, Portrait and Photograph Painter. Work promptly executed at reasonable rates. mr22tf

GEORGE HEIDEGGER, House and Sign Painter, Bridge st., Bridgewater, Pa., apr12'71,1y

A. [illegible] LEHM, Bridge street, Bridgewater, Pa., Dealer in Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and Silver Ware, Spectacles, &c. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired. (feb15'71:1y

DANIEL MILLER, Fashionable Tailor. None but experienced workmen employed. Shop [illegible] st., Bridgewater, Pa. feb8'71,1y.

JAMES PORTER, Tinner. Dealer in Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron ware, and iron Cisterns, Bridge st, Bridgewater. (sep14;1y

A. [illegible] HURST, Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Furs, Carpets, Oil Cloths and Trimmings. Bridge st., Bridgewater, Pa. sep14;1

ROCHESTER.

WILL SMITH & CO., Fancy Dry Goods, Notions and Millinery. Madison st., near Diamond, Rochester, Pa. (sep14.1y

GEORGE SCHLELEIN, Bakery and Confectionery, Oysters and Ice Cream in season. Particular attention given to supplying Parties and Weddings on short notice. Diamond [illegible]

W. [illegible] BUECHLING, German Apothecary & Druggist. In Diamond, near Post-office, Rochester, Pa. Prescriptions carefully compounded [illegible] 1y

MRS. BRISBIN, Millinery, Fashionable Dress-making & Ladies' Furnishing Goods. First door above Cross Store, New York st. nov1.

BOYD & SHAW, Manufacturers of Wagons, Coaches, Buggies, Spring-wagons, Snikeys, &c. Blacksmithing and Horseshoing done in the best manner. Rochester, Pa. [sep20-1y

WHISLER & LINNENBRINK, Dealers in Choice Groceries, Flour, and Mill Feed of every description, cor Brighton & Adams streets, Rochester, Pa. sept.13:1y

JAMES H. CALKINS & CO., Well-diggers, Cistern Builders &c., Rochester Pa., near the Cemetery. sep20;1y

J. W. HANKINS—Dealer in Boots, Shoes & Gaiters, and agents for Singer's Sewing machine; [illegible] York and R. R. Sts. Rochester. (feb22;1y

SIGMUND GROTZ, Gunsmith. New work of the best material, made to order. All work warranted. Repairing neatly done. Prices Low [illegible] Rochester, Pa. jan18;1y

HENRY LAPP, Manufacturer and Dealer in [illegible] of all kinds. Brighton st., above [illegible] See adv't. (sep14;1y

SAMUEL [illegible] HANNEN, Druggist. Prescriptions carefully compounded. Water st., Rochester. (sep14;1y

S[illegible] & SONS, Wholesale & Retail Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Feed Grain, [illegible] Iron & Nails. Cor. Water & James sts.

M[illegible] & CO., Contractors and Builders, Manufacturers of Sash, Doors, Shutters &c. [illegible] Lath &c. Rochester [sep21;1y

S[illegible] BOYLE & WILLIAMS, Successors to C. [illegible] & Co., Dealers in Sawed and Planed Lumber, Lath & Shingles, Rochester. [sp28;1y

[illegible] LIVERY STABLE & COAL YARD, [illegible] R. R. station and Ohio river. oc19;1y

S[illegible] & CLARK, proprietors of Johnston House. Good accommodations and good stabling. Near R. R. Depot.

J. [illegible] MILLER, dealer in Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c. Repairing done neatly and promptly [illegible] Diamond, Rochester, Pa. oct19;1y

J. [illegible] & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Wagons, Coaches, Buggies, Spring-wagons, &c. Blacksmithing and horseshoeing done in the best manner. Rochester, Pa. no16;y

ALLEGHENY CITY.

D. [illegible] WINANS, Electrical Physician: Chronic diseases made a specialty. Office, 187 Wash [illegible] avenue, Allegheny City, Pa. [sep14;1y

S[illegible] RUNZ & WETZEL, the only manufacturers of Genuine Wax Soap, No 8 to 16 Bingham [illegible] Birmingham, Allegheny county, Pa. [jy5-tf

EAST LIVERPOOL, O.

JAKE SHENKEL,—A general assortment of Groceries, Queensware, Stoneware, Canned Fruits &c. Cor. 3d & Broadway. mar8;1y

JOSIAH THOMPSON & CO—Dealers in Dry-Goods, Clothing, Boots Shoes, Hats & Caps, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Queensware, Glassware, &c., Broadway & Cook sts. E. Liverpool. (mr8;1y

M. S. HILL & CO, Druggist, Broadway, near R. R. Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded. feb1;1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. B. SNEAD, Freedom, Beaver county, Pa., dealer in Sawed and Planed LUMBER of all kinds. Flats and Barges built to order. jan9'71-1y

JOHN THORNILEY, Manufacturer of the Great Republic Cooking Stove, and Patentee of Porcelain extension top and centre. Fallston, Pa.

THE DARLINGTON CANEL COAL R. R. CO.—STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—The Stockholders of the Darlington Canel Coal Railroad Company are hereby notified to meet at Mark's Hotel in Darlington, on Thursday the 28th day of December, 1871. Full attendance is requested, as business of great importance will be laid before the meeting. M. HARTSHORN, President.

Dec. 6,—3w

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE—Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of James A. Johnston, dec'd., late of Chippewa township, Beaver county, Pa., this is to notify all persons indebted, to make immediate payment; and those having claims against the said estate, will present them duly authenticated for settlement, to SCOTT MITCHELL,

dec6 6w Of South Beaver, Ex'r.

Miscellaneous.

Carpets, OilCloths, Mattings, &c., &c.,

AT LOWEST PRICES.

Henry McCallum,

(Late McCallum Bro.'s,)

51 FIFTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

I have facilities for supplying

RETAIL DEALERS

Equal to any Eastern Jobbing House.

Henry McCallum.

apr12;1y.

N. D. CONE, M. D.,—Late of Darlington, having removed to New Brighton, offers his medical services, in all its branches, to the people of the city and surrounding country. Office corner of Butler and Broadway. sep13;1y

ARTIFICIAL TEETH PERFECTED!—T. J. & H. J. CHANDLER have purchased the exclusive right of Beaver county to use Dr. Stuck's Patent by which they can put up Vulcanite as thin as Gold Plate, with a beautiful enameled polish; and so light and elastic as to perfectly adapt itself to the mouth; obviating all that clumsy and bulky condition, so much complained of heretofore; and lessening their liability to break 100 per cent. Indeed, no one seeing it would be willing to wear the old style plate any longer than they could conveniently get them exchanged. All branches of Dentistry performed in the best and most substantial manner. In filling teeth with gold, etc., we challenge competition from any quarter, and can refer to living subjects whose fillings have stood between thirty and forty years. Among the number Hon. John Allison will exhibit fillings we inserted some 35 years ago; the teeth as perfect as the day they were filled. Laughing Gas prepared on a new plan, freeing it from all unpleasant and dangerous effects, making the extraction of teeth a source of pleasure rather than of horror and pain. Prices as low as any good dentist in the State. Office at Beaver Station, Rochester Pa.

nov3;tf] T. J. & H. J. CHANDLER.

Brighton Paper Mills,

BEAVER FALLS, PENN'A.

PRINTING,

MANNILLA,

ROOFING, BAILING,

Hardware, Glass, Straw,

RAG AND CARPET

PAPERS,

MANUFACTURED

And Sold At

Wholesale & Retail by

Frazier, Metzger & Co.,

82 Third Avenue,

PITTSBURGH.

Rags taken in exchange. [sep19;'69;t

Homes Still Larger FOR THE MILLION!

Rare opportunities are now offered for securing homes in a *mild, healthy,* and *congenial* climate for one-third of their value five years hence.

THE NATIONAL REAL ESTATE AGENCY has for sale real estate of every description, located in the Middle and Southern States; *improved stock, grain and fruit farms; rice, sugar and cotton plantations, timber and mineral lands, city, village, and rural residence,* and *business stands; mills and mill sites, factories, &c.*

Write for *Land Register* containing description, location, price and terms of [illegible]

B. S. RANGER,

Bridge Street,

BRIDGEWATER, PA.

IS WEEKLY RECEIVING A FRESH SUPPLY OF GOODS IN EACH OF THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS:

DRY GOOD

Steubenville Jeans,
Cassimeres and Sattinets,
White Woolen Blankets,
White and Colored and
Barred Flannels,
Merinos,
Delaines,
Plaids,
Ginghams,
Cobergs,
Lawns,
Water Proofs,
Chinchilla,
Cloths,
Woolen Shawls,

Brown and Black Muslins,
Drilling, Tickings,
Prints,
Canton
Flannels,
Jaconets,
Table Linen,
Irish Linen,
Crash,
Counterpanes,
Hoisery,
Gloves,
& Mits.

Groceries,

Coffee, Teas, Sugar, Molasses, White Silver Drips, Golden and Common Syrups, Mackerel in barrels and kits, Star and Tallow Candles, Soap, Spices and Mince Meat. Also, SALT.

Hardware, Nails, Glass,

Door Locks, Door Latches, Hinges, Screws, Table Cutlery, Table and Tea Spoons, Sleigh Bells, Coal Boxes, Fire Shovels and Pokers, Nails and Glass, Spades, Shovels, 2, 3 and 4 Tine Forks, Rakes, Scythes and Snaths, Corn and Garden Hoes.

WOODENWARE.

Buckets, Tubs, Churns, Butter Prints and Ladles

CARBON OIL,

Linseed Oil & White Lead.

Boots and Shoes

LADIES' MISSES' AND CHILDRENS' SHOES, in great variety.

Rifle Powder and Shot,

Blasting Powder and Fuse.

Flour Feed & Queensware.

All heavy goods delivered free of charge.

By close attention to business, and by keeping constantly on hand a well assorted stock of goods of all the different kinds usually kept in a country store, the undersigned hopes in the future as in the past to merit and receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

B. S. RANGER.

dec23'68:1y. -1y7chgd.

CITY BOTTLING HOUSE,

No. 39 Market Street,

PITTSBTRGH, PA.

J. C. Buffum & Co.

BOTTLERS OF

Sarsaparilla, Mineral and Raspberry Soda Waters, Syrups and Cider, Smith's Kennett, Wainwrights, and all the best brands of Ale and London Porter, selected and bond bottled for Medical and Family use. Goods delivered free. [mr8;'71:1y

ALLEGHENY BREWERY.—Spring Water Ales, SMITH & CO., Brewers, Malters and Hop dealers, No. 465 Rebecca street, Allegheny, Pa. THOS. BOOTA, R. A. YOUNG. jy5;1y

Highest cash price paid for Barley.

STEREOSCOPES,
VIEWS,
ALBUMS,
CHROMOS,
FRAMES,

—:o:—

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,

591 Broadway, New-York.

Invite the attention of the trade to their extensive assortment of the above goods, *of their own publication, manufacture and importation.*

Also,

PHOTO LANTERN SLIDES and GRAPHOSCOPES.

NEW VIEWS OF YOSEMITE.

E. & H. T. Anthony & Co.,

591 Broadway, New York,

Opposite Metropolican Hotel.

Importers and Manufacturers of

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS.

mar8;'71—1y

Railroads.

RAILROADS.

PITTS., FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY. On and after Nov. 12th, 1871. Trains will leave Stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows.—[Train leaving Chicago at 5.35 P. M., leaves daily.] [Train leaving Pittsburgh at 3.00 P. M., leaves daily.]

TRAINS GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	EXP'S.	EXP'S.	MAIL.	EXP'S
Pittsburgh	145AM	930AM	710AM	230PM
Rochester	252	1043	815	338
Salem	....	....	....	....
Alliance	505	135PM	1145	615
Canton	....	....	....	....
Massillon	....	....	....	....
Orrville	633	323	153PM	747
Wooster	....	....	....	....
Mansfield	838	535	423	946
Crestline A	910	610	500	1010
Crestline D	930	635	610AM	1020
Bucyrus	....	....	....	....
Upper Sandusky	....	....	....	....
Forest	1053	828	750	1143AM
Lima	1152	950	900	1243
Van Wert	....	....	....	....
Fort Wayne	210PM	1230AM	1140	255
Columbia	....	....	....	....
Warsaw	....	....	....	....
Plymouth	417	305	225PM	510
Valparaiso	....	....	....	....
Chicago	720	650	630	830PM

TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	EXP'S.	EXP'S.	MAIL.	EXP'S
Chicago	920AM	535PM	550AM	920PM
Valparaiso	....	....	....	....
Plymouth	1205PM	905	945	1240AM
Warsaw	....	....	....	....
Columbia	....	....	....	....
Fort Wayne	230	1135	1240PM	315
Van Wert	....	....	....	....
Lima	420	142AM	305	505
Forest	520	250	420	623
Upper Sandusky	....	....	....	....
Bucyrus	....	....	....	....
Crestline A	640	420	600	805
Crestline D	700	430	1130AM	830
Mansfield	723	500	1206PM	904
Wooster	....	....	....	....
Orrville	920	700	223	1112
Massillon	....	....	....	....
Canton	....	....	....	....
Alliance	1100	850	440	115PM
Salem	....	....	....	....
Rochester	104AM	1105	717	337
Pittsburgh	210	1210PM	835	445

Youngstown, New Castle and Erie Express leaves Youngstown at 2:10 p. m; New Castle, 2:55 p.m; arrives at Pittsburgh, 5:15 p. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh 7:00 a. m; arr. at New Castle, 9:30 a. m. Youngstown, 10:20, a. m.

Youngstown, New Castle and Pittsburgh Accommodation leaves Youngstown, 6:30 a. m; New Castle, 7:20 a. m; arrives at Pittsburgh, 10:10 a. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh, 2:00 p. m; arrives New Castle 4:45 p.m.

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD. On and after Nov 12th 1871, trains will leave Stations daily (Sundays excepted) as follows.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP. S.	ACCOM
Cleveland	840AM	1215PM	355PM
Euclid Street	....	....	....
Hudson	1000	124	505
Ravenna	1030	155	533
Alliance	1130	234	615
Bayard	1202PM	302	
Wellsville	155	440	
Pittsburgh	400	640	

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP'S.	ACCOM
Pittsburgh	630AM	210PM	
Wellsville	900	409	
Bayard	1035	534	
Alliance	1135	620	725AM
Ravenna	1220PM	704	815
Hudson	1253	734	855
Euclid Street	....	....	....
Cleveland	210	845	1010

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	ACCOM	MAIL.	EXP'S	ACCOM
Bellair	545AM	....	200PM	
Bridgeport	555	....	210	
Steubenville	700	....	315	
Wellsville	815	155PM	440	
Smith's Ferry	....	....	....	
Beaver	....			
Rochester	930	255	533	
Pittsburgh	1040	400	640	

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP'S.	ACCOM	ACCOM
Pittsburgh	630AM	210PM	425PM	
Rochester	740	310	435	
Beaver			....	
Smith's Ferry	....		....	
Wellsville	855	410	700	
Steubenville	955	540	....	
Bridgeport	1057	638	....	
Bellair	1110	650	....	

TUSCARAWAS BRANCH.

Miscellaneous.

CLOTHING STORE.

NEW GOODS!

WINTER STOCK.

The undersigned takes pleasure in informing his friends and the public generally that he has just received and opened

A New Stock of Goods,

OF THE LATEST STYLES FOR

Fall and Winter Wear.

He keeps the best of workmen in his employ, and feels confident of his ability to cut and make up garments both

FASHIONABLE & DURABLE.

and in such a manner as will please his customers.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

ALWAYS ON HAND.

Call and see us before leaving your Orders Elsewhere

WILLIAM REICH, Jr.

Bridgewater, Pa

may4:70:1y

The Great Cause of HUMAN MISERY. *Just Published in a Sealed Envelope. Price, 6 cts.* **A Lecture on the nature, treatment and radical** Cure of Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self Abuse, &c, by ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the "Green Book," &c.

The world renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self Abuse may be effectually removed without medicines, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically. *This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.*

Sent, under seal, to any address, in a plain sealed envelope, on the receipt of six cents or two postage stamps. Also, Dr. Culverwell's "Marriage Guide," price 25 cents. Address the Publishers, CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO., 127 Bowery, New York, P. O. Box, 4,586. apr5-1y:chjy5 sep27

J. MOORE

DRUGGIST

Prescriptions Carefully and Accurately Compounded.

THE BEST BRANDS OF ASSORTED

Medicinal

WINES AND LIQUORS;

Paints, Oils,

AND

DYE STUFFS:

ANILINE DYES OF ALL COLORS;

GLASS & PUTTY;

Special attention given to secure the best quality of Lamps and Lamp Trimmings, Lanterns &c.

A Large Assortment of

TOILET ARTICLES, SOAPS,

BRUSHES &

PATENT MEDICINES,

Main Street, Beaver Pa. [Dec7, '70tf.

Medicinal.

AN APPEAL

To Debilitated Persons,
To Dyspeptics,
To Sufferers from Liver Complaint,
To those having no Appetite,
To those with Broken Down Constitutions,
To Nervous People,
To Children Wasting Away,
To any with Debilitated Digestive Organs,

Or Suffering with any of the following Symptoms, which indicate Disordered Liver or Stomach:

Such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c, Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh; Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

A Bitters without Alcohol, or Spirits of any kind,

Is different from all others. It is composed of the pure juices, or **Vital Principle of Roots, Herbs and Barks,** (or, as medicinally termed, Extracts,) the worthless or inert portions of the ingredients not being used. Therefore, in one bottle of these Bitters there is contained as much medicinal virtue as will be found in several gallons of ordinary mixtures. The Roots, &c, used in this Bitters, are grown in Germany, their vital principles extracted in that country by a scientific Chemist, and forwarded to the manufactory in this city, where they are compounded and bottled. Containing no spirituous ingredients, this Bitters is free from the objections urged against all others; no desire for stimulants can be induced from their use; they cannot make drunkards, and cannot, under any circumstances, have any but a beneficial effect.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC,

Was compounded for those not inclined to extreme bitters, and is intended for use in cases when some alcoholic stimulent is required in connection with the Tonic properties of the Bitters. Each bottle of the Tonic contains one bottle of the Bitters, combined with pure SANTA CRUZ RUM, and flavored in such a manner that the extreme bitterness of the Bitters is overcome, forming a preparation highly agreeable and pleasant to the palate, and containing the medicinal virtues of the Bitters. The price of the Tonic is $1.50 per Bottle, which many persons think too high. They must take into consideration that the stimulant used is guaranteed to be of a pure quality. A poor article could be furnished at a cheaper price, but is it not better to pay a little more and have a good article? A medicinal preparation should contain none but the best ingredients; and they who expect to obtain a cheap compound, and be benefitted by it will most certainly be cheated.

HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN BITTERS,
OR
HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN TONIC,

BLOOD PURIFIERS

Known to the Medical world, and will eradicate diseases arising from impure Blood, Debility of the Digestive Organs, or diseased Liver, in a shorter time than any other known remedies.

THE WHOLE SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA SPEAK for these REMEDIES. Who would ask for more dignified and stronger testimony?

HON. GEORGE W. WOODWARD, formerly Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, at present Member of Congress from Pennsylvania, writes:

PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1867.

I find "Hoofland's German Bitters" is a good tonic, useful in diseases of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility and want of nervous action in the system. Yours truly,

GEORGE W. WOODWARD

HON. JAMES THOMPSON, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania:

PHILADELPHIA, April 28, 1867.

I consider "Hoofland's German Bitters" a valuable medicine in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it.

Yours, with respect,
JAMES THOMPSON.

HON. GEORGE SHARSWOOD, Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania:

PHILADELPHIA, June 1, 1868.

I have found by experience that "Hoofland's German Bitters" is a very good tonic, relieving dyspeptic symptoms almost directly. GEO. SHARSWOOD.

HON. WM. F. ROGERS, Mayor of the City of Buffalo, New York:

Mayor's Office, Buffalo, June 22, '69.

I have used "Hoofland's German Bitters and Tonic in my family during the past year, and can recommend them as an excellent tonic, imparting tone and vigor to the system. Their use has been productive of decidedly beneficial effects.

WM. F. ROGERS.

Hon. James M. Wood, *Ex-Mayor of Williamsport Pennsylvania:*

I take great pleasure in recommending "Hoofland's German Tonic" to any one who may be afflicted with Dyspepsia. I had the Dyspepsia so badly it was impossible to keep any food on my stomach, and I became so weak as not to be able to walk half a mile. Two bottles of Tonic effected a perfect cure. JAMES M. WOOD.

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AND

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

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Marasmus,

Or Wasting away of the body.

REMEMBER

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For all diseases, in which the use of a cathartic is indicated, these pills will give entire satisfaction in every case. They *never fail.*

In cases of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia and extreme costiveness, Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters or Tonic should be used in connection with the Pills. The Bitters or Tonic builds up the system. The Bitters or Tonic purifies the Blood, strengthens the Nerves, *regulates* the Liver, and gives strength, energy and vigor.

Keep your Bowels active with the Pills, and tone up the system with Bitters or Tonic, and no disease can retain the hold, or even assail you.

Recollect that it is DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN Remedies that are so universally used and highly recommended; and do not allow the Druggist to induce you to take anything else that he may say is just as good, because he makes a larger profit on it.

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SELECT POETRY.

BEN FISHER.

Ben Fisher had finished his harvesting,
And he stood by his garden gate,
One foot on the rail, and one on the ground
As he called to his good wife, Kate.
There were stains of toil on his sunburnt face,
The dust of the field on his hair,
But a twinkle of pleasure was in his eye,
As he looked at his stock so fair.

"Here, give me the babe, dear Kate, you are tired,
And I fear you have too much care;
You must rest and pick up a little, I think,
Before we can go to the fair,
I'd hate to be taking fat cattle, you know,
Fat hogs, fat sheep and fat cows,
With a wife at my elbow as poor as a crow,
And care-wrinkles seaming her brows.

'Can't go!' Why not? Can't afford the expense?
I know Kate, our crops are the best;
But we've labored together to keep things along,
And together we'll now take a rest.
The frost blighted the fruit, but 'Brindle' is prime,
And 'Jinny' and 'Fan' are a show,
Your butter and cheese can't be beat in the State;
So up to the fair we will go!

You've ne'er seen a city, and Cleveland is fine.
Never seen the blue billowy lake;
Ne'er rode in a rail-car, nor been in a throng—
So, Kate, this short journey we'll take;
And gather new feelings, new thoughts, and new ways,
If we find those to suit, as we roam,
And gather up strength in head, heart and hand,
For the loves, and the duties at home.

I sometimes have thought, as I plodded along
For months, over the same weary round,
That another who had such a real hard time,
In Ohio could nowhere be found.
But when I've been called from my home for a while,
And seen how the world gets along,
I've come back to toil with a light, cheerful heart,
And—'There's no place like home,' for my song.

Kate looked up with a smile, and said, "Ben, we will go:
There may be stock fatter than ours,
Horses swifter of foot, cows finer by far,
Better butter [illegible]
But there's *one thing* I claim, that [illegible] passed.
In the whole Yankee nation to-day—
I would not exchange for a kingdom to boot
That's *my gude man!*"—and Kate ran away.

SELECT MISCELLANY.

MY PROPHET.

"Stay to tea; do," Aunt Desire, with that ridiculous hospitality of hers that would fain share her salt with every creature that comes to the house. "It's Sadi's birthday, and we ought to celebrate it in some way."

"Do you still count birthdays, Sadi," said Mrs. Obenreiser.

"Certainly. This is the twenty-sixth."

"Hush, my dear, speak low. You look very young, still; you need not own to more than twenty-two for years yet."

"Why should I hide it?"

"One would think you desired nothing better than to be an old maid, stayed at home all the time rocking your mother's babies, and tying yourself down as if you were already a married woman, or meant to be one."

"Perhaps I don't."

"That ain't natural. Of course you want to get married, but you never will unless you go half away. I've been married twice, and nothing to boast of in the way of looks. I didn't run after men; but if they wanted to find me, I did not wear out their patience looking for me. If a girl is an old maid, it's her own fault; that's my doctrine."

"I have never seen any one in the place that I like better than my brothers and sisters."

"Make visits, then. Go out of this place."

"But I have no invitations—"

"Well, at least you could go huckleberrying into the next town."

I laughed, and yielded that point willingly, Aunt Desire had knit into the middle of her seam-needle by this time, and now laid down the stocking. She then took off her glasses, wiped them, and smoothed down her apron. As she never did but one thing at a time, these were well-known signs that she was about to give us a "piece of her mind."

"I'm an old maid, as everbody knows, and perhaps my doctrine would not have so much weight as a woman's that has been married twice; but seventy years will gain some wisdom, if it is only by rubbing against people so long. My doctrine is that it is no use running around after a beau. You may get one that way, but he won't stick, or he won't be good for anything if he does. If a girl has a husband waiting for her anywhere in the world, he'll most likely find her sooner or later. The men best worth having don't look for their wives in public places, when they have on their best bibs and tuckers. They like to surprise a girl with a duster in her hand or a baby brother in her lap. It has more effect on them than fluttering a fan and making eyes at them all day."

"Men were more sensible in your days," said Mrs. Obenreiser.

"Not a bit. They are always sensible enough, if women don't spoil them."

"Do you think every woman can marry if she chooses, Aunt Desire?"

"To be sure. I should have married years ago, if I had had time; but I was always so deep in other folks troubles that I never could give my mind to it."

"Tell us about it," said Mrs. Obenreiser.

"What?" asked Aunt Desire, with a touch of that complacency which every woman shows when she counts her scalps.

"The last offer."

"Oh, that was this winter, when I went to New Bedford. (Susan's children had the measles, and she sent for me.) Her husband's father lived with them, a fine old gentleman, as smart as a cricket, (only Susan says he does have the rheumatism awfully); and maybe he liked the way I tended the children, for he asked me all of a sudden one day to marry him. I confess I thought for just a minute how nice my tombstone would look with 'Mrs. So-and-So, beloved wife of So-and-So' on it; but then I thought of that worthy woman who lived with him so many years here, and perhaps is waiting for him now in the other world."

"What did you tell him, aunt?"

"I told him I would have had him in a minute if he had only thought of it fifty years sooner."

"But, you didn't know him so long ago, did you?"

"Oh, yes, I did, and I had no thought of tombstones then." A rosy flush spread over Aunt Desire's sunken cheeks, and took at least twenty years from her age for one instant.

"Now tell us about the first offer," said Mrs. Obenreiser.

"That was the first—and last," said Aunt Desire, laughing at Mrs. Obenreiser's expectant face till the tears ran down her cheeks.

"You have proved my doctrine, that a girl does wrong to tie herself down through all her best years."

"No, I have only proved that every woman has at least one chance to marry."

"If Sadi's chance does not come till she is seventy, it might as well not come at all."

"I don't think so," said Aunt Desire, with a faint, sweet smile, that reminded me of the perfume of flowers long pressed in a book. "Let Sadi sit in her chimney-corner, and make smooth the way for my old feet and the little ones to tread. She is fitting herself to be a good woman, which is a better thing (because less selfish) than a good wife. Her lover will come some time."

"I wonder what he will look like?" said I.

"If he is the right man," said Aunt Desire, "he should have light hair and blue eyes, because yours are black. He must be of hopeful and sanguine temper, because you are inclined to look on the dark side."

"If he comes with a glass slipper in his hand, you will be the fairy godmother," said I.

"The prince did not come," said Mrs. Obenreiser, "till the god mother had taken Cinderella to the ball. He didn't see her first in her chimney-corner."

"Oh, thou of little faith!" said Aunt Desire. "Sadi's lover is to be thrown from his horse, or more likely his carriage, in front of this house and brought in on a board and laid at her feet. When he opens his eyes and looks into hers, full of sublime pity and sympathy—"

"The rest of this story will be found in the next number," said I, putting out my aunt's prophetic fire. "Matrimony is the one god of woman and you are its prophet."

When Mrs. Obenreiser was gone, Aunt Desire sat a long time smiling over her knitting.

"Fifty years was a long time to wait," I said, after a while.

"I was not waiting. I was hard at work all the time. I had my little disappointment, and buried it decently; and from that time I took more interest in men's wives than in themselves. Those few pleasant weeks when the sight of my wrinked."

"Have you had a happy life, Aunt Desire?"

[illegible] Sadi. If I had it to do over [illegible] single thread; but I suffered [illegible] deal because of such people as Mrs. Obenreiser—as you do, Sadi."

"I am glad of it. I thought myself the only girl that was ever silly enough to mind it."

"All women mind it. It is vulgar cruelty that has driven many a girl into an unhappy marriage; but don't mind it. Go and cut the birthday cake, and above all things don't pity yourself. Remember what you read to me about Catharine II. She was too proud to be unhappy."

"I am not unhappy!" I said, with some scorn.

"I know you are not unhappy now, but it is a fascinating habit to fall into.'

After the cake had been cut and eaten, and all the children laid away for the night, some thoughts came back to me that always made me blush. I did not need Mrs. Obenreiser to suggest that it was time for me to marry, if I meant to do so at all, only my own thoughts had not taken precisely that form. I hungered and thirsted for a love that should be wholly mine—not shared with a dozen others. I had enough to do in my orphan family to occupy all my best years, but the sore spot, which Mrs. Obenreiser was always probing, was the fact that no one had ever shown the least sign of love to me out of my own kindred.

Aunt Desire's confession was the first intimation that other girls suffered in the same way. I had been so thoroughly ashamed of the feeling that I thought it must be something new under the sun. Continually I said to myself, at such times, "I don't want to marry, that isn't it at all; I only want somebody to say, 'I love you,' as if he meant it."

Even our little baby, four years old, had her little nettle ready to sting me.

"What is an old maid?" she asked one day.

"A happy woman," said Aunt Desire.

"Why?" asked I.

"'Cause I heard Tom tell Mr. Justin that Aunt Desire was an old maid, and you were going to be. I guess its nice. I will be one, too."

"How long do people keep up that sort of talk about a girl?" I said to Aunt Desire.

"They kept it up with me until I was about forty."

"And I am twenty-six—only fourteen years!"

"Just the time that Jacob courted Rachel, and it seemed to him one day for the love that he bore her. I wonder how long it seemed to her? But you are prettier than ever I was. You may count on at least five years more."

We had a busy spring that year; the children seemed to have outgrown their clothes all in a body. They could not spare me five minutes in the day wherein to be disconsolate, if my heart had been set on it ever so much. I went out for a walk the first warm day, and as I entered the gate on my return I saw an unusual commotion about the house. The front door stood open, and the doctor was just going in, while the faces of the neighbors appeared at different windows.

"Oh, what is it?" I asked breathlessly.

"He has had his hand torn on a wheel, but it won't be fatal."

"Who? Who?"

"Your brother, Tom. He went into the factory and was careless; that's all."

It was enough, I thought, as I rushed up stairs, and saw Aunt Desire with Tom's head in her lap, and the crushed hand held upright to stop the bleeding. The doctor was watching for the faintness to go off before beginning his work.

"I shall need two to help me," he said, "and the rest of you must go down stairs, and keep the house perfectly quiet."

"I was with him when it happened," said Mr. Justin. "Will you take me?"

"You'll do," said the doctor. "Now another." But the people had scattered at the first word, leaving Aunt Desire and me standing together.

"I want Sadi," said Tom, faintly.

"You look delicate," said the doctor. "It will need steady nerves."

"She ain't delicate," retorted Tom. "She's as strong as a horse. I won't have anybody else. You can stand it, can't you, Sadi?"

"Yes, Tom."

"Stand here, then, and hold the elbow still as death. If the boy keeps up that spirit, he'll live through this, and a great deal more."

The first five minutes were easy enough, but when the stream poured out in great gushes, my own blood seemed to gather about my heart, and for half an instant my head swam.

"Steady," said the doctor, in a warning voice.

"Look straight at me," said Mr. Justin; "don't look down at all."

We were both bending forward over the hand. I met his eyes as they were within a few inches of mine, and *clutched* them, so to speak, as if they were the anchor to hold me to consciousness. It may have been hours, or only minutes that I stood rigid in this way.

"Well done, Sadi," said the doctor at last; and I saw only a neat bundle of bandages at the end of Tom's arm, lying on a cushion.

While Mr. Justin was bathing Tom's head I went into the next room and leaned my head against the cool wall. A sudden rain of tears blinded me, and had the same effect as a shower upon overcharged air. In another minute I should have been ready to go through the same strain over again.

"You need not cry; he will do well now," said Mr. Justin, speaking very gently beside me; "and you were braver than I thought a woman could be."

"I was not brave at all, I only strained my will; and this is the way I get over it. Women cry for a great many reasons besides grief."

"Do they? I know very little of their ways."

"I could not have gone through it but for your help, I thank you very much."

He smiled and held out his hand, giving mine a cordial shake, as if I were a man, somehow, to whom he had taken a fancy.

"I will come back in the evening and watch with Tom." Then he went away, and I am afraid I thought far oftener in the next hour of the way that rare smile lighted up Mr. Justin's pale face than of poor Tom's trouble. For, Mr. Justin's face was exceedingly plain; at first sight it seemed all of one color—hair, skin, eyes and eyebrows of a uniform yellowish-gray; a second look detected the line between hair and forehead. A peculiarly well-shaped mouth and exquisite teeth were the only redeeming traits about it.

The rarity of his smile proved that he had no vanity.

Tom's hand had to be examined and rebandaged every day for many weeks. Mr. Justin assisted when he was in the house, which was very [illegible] saw the arch look that was so [illegible]greeable to me gathering in her face, and tried to make my escape, but Tom held my hand, and would not [illegible] came true; did it not, [illegible] it was a brother instead of a lover that was brought in on a board and laid at your feet. What a pity!" said Mrs. Obenreiser.

"What's all that about?" said Tom, while Mr. Justin lifted his eyebrows.

"Some of Aunt Desire's nonsense; that's all," said I.

"But I want to know. Sadi needn't be having any lovers. I want her myself. Have you got a lover, Sadi?"

"No, no, Tom; don't be silly."

"Well, I knew nobody but women ever came to see you."

I felt, rather than saw Mr. Justin's amusement at this home truth.

"Your aunt thinks that Sadi will get a husband just as quickly if she sits in the chimney-corner tending the baby and mending our stockings all the time, as if she went about and enjoyed herself like other girls."

"I agree with Aunt Desire," said Mr. Justin.

"Oh indeed! Perhaps you are like those very sensible men that she knew in her youth, who looked for nothing but solid qualities in their wives?"

"I hope so," said Mr. Justin, looking straight and serious into Mrs. Obenreiser's mocking face. I looked up to him gratefully, and his face grew suddenly bright with that rare smile. It was as if the sun had all at once flashed through red curtains into a dull, empty room. He looked absolutely handsome for the first time.

"Then Sadi would do for you, excellently," said Mrs. Obenreiser.

"Come, now," said Tom, "that's going it a little too steep. Sadi has not been married twice if you have, and she has some delicate feeling left."

Mrs. Obenreiser was going to be angry, but Mr. Justin said gently, "A sick boy has privileges," and the storm blew over.

I had become accustomed by this time to Mr. Justin's quiet way of always stepping into the breech at the critical moment. He spoke very little at any time, and usually to break some awkward pause in the conversation; but his mere presence in a room gave me a restful sense of security.

In spite of his own perfect self-possession, I could not meet him with quite the same freedom after Mrs. Obenreiser's call as I did before. Tom grew better and Mr. Justin's visits became less frequent—the idea which had begun to suggest itself in my mind that part of them were meant for me was nipped in the bud. I blushed more than ever over my innermost thoughts. Two years before we had placed Tom in the counting-room of a factory in which Mr. Justin was book-keeper.

Tom had immediately conceived a boyish passion for him, and of course I had heard his praises every day. I had never met him, except for a brief introduction in the street, until Tom's accident made us intimate friends.

It seemed to me we must always be that, we had so many thoughts in common. I was not in love yet, or, at least, if I were, the feeling wore a different face from that which I had looked for.

"I haven't seen you for three days," said Tom to him fretfully. "By-and-by you won't come at all. I have tired you out."

"No, my boy, you are better now, and I find I cannot quite stand the night work."

"Night work! What do you mean?"

"Of course, I spend so many hours here, I have to make it up some time."

"Oh, forgive me," said Tom; "I will never ask you to come again.—Will *you*, Sadi?"

"Not unless he likes it," I stammered.

"I like it too well," said Mr. Justin, in a quiet way.

"What's that you said?" inquired Tom.

"Nothing worth repeating, Tom. I will come again, soon," said Mr. Justin, and he went away at once.

A few minutes after, I went into Aunt Desire's sitting room, and found Mr. Justin standing on the hearth-rug before her in a very dejected attitude. For once his upright, cheerful mask (if it were one) seemed to have fallen away from him.

"I thought you were gone," said I, in some confusion.

"I thought so myself; but I needed some advice on a very knotty point, and as I passed your aunt's door she looked as though she could give it."

"Did you leave Tom alone? I will go to him," said Aunt Desire, leaving us alone in a barefaced way altogether unworthy of her principles.

"Oh, dear!" I thought; "you are worse than Mrs. Obenreiser," and it must have been five long minutes before Mr. Justin seemed to see the necessity of saying something. I made two or three careful speeches in the time, to which he paid no sort of attention.

"You are quite certain that you would not want me to come here unless it is my own wish to do so?" he said at last in a quiet, formal way.

"Yes," I said, with a little trembling.

"You have made up your mind to wait for that love who is to be bro't in on a board and laid at your feet?"

"That does not follow at all."

"Does it not?"

His eyes seemed to take a distinct color for once as I met them. then, and he made a step forward.

"Oh Sadi, you must come quick.—Tom has been flouncing about, and the bandage is loose," said Nettie, the baby, rushing in between us with mouth and eyes wide open.

I went at once to Tom, and heard Mr. Justin's step on the gravel-walk, and a click at the gate a moment after.

Well, at least, if he never came back again, I could live a long time on that strange look in his eyes, and the sudden movement, as if he had been tempted to take me in his arms.

I had not to wait long. He came again in the evening, and we sat up with Tom as we had often done before. With half a glance at me he said he had found a letter at his office that afternoon which would call him out of town for a week, and perhaps a fortnight. After that Tom would not part with him till the fast moment.

At ten o'clock I went down to the door with him and he drew me out on the piazza. The still starlight somewhat convinced me, as I felt the touch of Mr. Justin's arm, that I truly loved this plain man, and if need be, I could wait fifty years for him to ask me to marry him.

"Sadi, I must ask you before I go away for an uncertain time."

"Oh, Mr. Justin, where are you going?" called out a little white figure that rose up suddenly from the end of the piazza. It was Nettie, in a single garment. "Don't let her scold me, Mr. Justin. It was so hot in bed I came out to cool myself, and [illegible] the children approve [illegible]

"I may as well recognize the hand of fate and say good bye, Sadi."

"Good bye," I said, putting a cold hand into his. [illegible] and he went [illegible] a little wet with disappointed tears that night, though both Nettie's arms were round my neck.

Before Mr. Justin came home, Tom was certain that he was well enough to go to the factory; and after arguing with him two days I walked down with him, to keep him out of temptation by the way. I had my reward, for Tom's first question had elicited the fact of Mr. Justin's return. As I returned home I saw him afar off coming to meet me, and a few rods behind him walked Mrs. Obenreiser.

We did not speak at first; the gladness in his face was enough for me. He tried to take both my hands, but I whispered, "Mrs. Obenreiser is just behind you."

"Fate again! I have not a moment to lose. Sadi, will you marry me?"

"Yes."

"All right. How do you do, Mrs. Obenreiser? I am charmed to see you."

"Are you indeed? The symptoms looked as if you would not be charmed to see any one but Sadi just now."

"The symptoms have become certainties, Mrs. Obenreiser." And she was so much surprised that she went on her way, forgetting to congratulate us.

"I was a true prophet, after all," said Aunt Desire, as we walked into the sitting room with concious faces. "Sadi's lover came to her chimney-corner at last."

"But she had to leave it," said Mr. Justin, "or that lover could not have proposed to her without Nettie for a witness."

"That's no news," said Tom, when I delicately broached the subject of my engagement to him. "You began your courting the very day my hand was hurt."

And Tom was right.

ABOUT THE CHOLERA.

How It Lies Dormant and Reappears.

The *British Medical Journal,* noticing the fortunate respite from the invasion of cholera in England, caused by the timely arrival of cold weather, adds that it is but a respite, and continues with these remarks, which are as applicable to this country as to England:

During the cold season the low temperature arrests the extension of the disease, it does not extinguish it or destroy the power of subsequent activity in the particles of contagion which await the return of a higher temperature. The Russian experience of 1847 is still at hand to teach us. The epidemic which had become general at the close of 1847 appeared to be brought to an end by the severe winter of 1847-48. From the 1st of February, 1848, there were no more cholera deaths, and every one supposed the outbreak to be over. But the months of April and May of that year dispelled these illusions. Cholera reappeared everywhere in its haunts of the previous year, and spread with frightful rapidity throughout the whole Russian Empire. The number of deaths in all Russia in the month of July, 1848, is stated by Dr. Chasseaud, of Smyrna, in his Prize Essay, just published at Constantinople, to have amounted to 80,000 weekly. The existing state of things at Constantinople, and the history of the German cholera ship which has just reached New York, shows that a present sense of security is based upon data which are merely local and superficial.

THE BEAVER ARGUS

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Communications on subjects of local or general interest are respectfully solicited. To insure attention favors of this kind must invariably be accompanied by the name of the author.

Letters and communications should be addressed to J. WEYAND, Beaver, Pa.

SANDRINGHAM.

History of the Prince of Wales' Residence—Its Founder and his Family—How the Prince Became its Purchaser.

Sandringham—a contraction of San-Derringham—on which the attention of the civilized world has for some days been concentrated, has a rather curious history. In the seventeenth century it passed into the possession of a family named Van Hoost. The English founder of the house was Governor of Bruges in Flanders, and fled from the persecution of Alva in 1569. Like so many others who sought refuge in England at different times for similar causes, his energy and industry enriched both himself and the country of his adoption. After a time, the Hoosts realized the dream of English merchants, and bought a country seat. They subsequently dropped the "Van" and called themselves Hoste, and the old Flemish Governor has a representative in the English baronetage to this day.

In 1808 one branch of the family, that which inherited Sandringham had terminated in an heires, who married a Mr. Healey, and in that year Mrs. Healey, *nee* Hoste, was living at Sandringham Hall. Not long after this, the family parted with the Sandringham estate, and at length it passed into the hands of Mr. Matou, another exile. This gentleman, was a Frenchman who had emigrated with his brother aristocrats in the troubles of the French Revolution. Being a man of very active habits, he set to work to make a living, and eventually got into a very large way of business by supplying Sardinian rabit skins for sham beaver hats—for at that time silk hats were not, and people wore what was or pretended to be beaver. In this way Mr. Matou, became wealthy. He had always maintained an intimacy with many members of the English aristocracy, and, in fact, "Johnny Matou" was, forty years ago, a name well-known in the clubs of St. James' street. Among others with whom he was intimate was Lord Cowper, the first husband of the late Lady Palmerston. For this nobleman he conceived a special regard and at his death it was found that he had bequeathed to Lord Cowper's youngest son his Sandringham estate. This gentleman, Hon. Spencer Cowper, married Lady Harriet Gardiner, step-mother of the celebrated Lady Blessington. Lady Harriet's first husband was Count d'Orsay, and the circumstances of her marriage with the Count formed a page of very notorious scandal. Lady Harriet Cowper died some years ago at Paris, and last year her husband married an American lady.

When the Prince came of age, it was first proposed that he should have a residence in the midst of his great estate in the Duchy of Cornwall and Werrington Park, a large place there belonging to the Duke of Northumberland [illegible] poor, but very extensive preserves had been made about forty years before, which had resulted in capital covers for game. So it was resolved to buy it. There were and are those [illegible] declare that the purchase was came off [illegible] out that Sandringham was the property of the then Prime Minister's stepson—Lord Palmerston being then in office—and that but for this the Prince would never have been located there. Be this as it may the place is always understood to have satisfied and pleased its owner, who has certainly made himself very popular as a liberal sporting country gentleman, taking an active interest in everything in the county, and freely participating in its society.

The present Sandringham House is a spacious and splendid mansion, which has only just been completed. The sums altogether spent on the place have been very large, and must have gone far to absorb the accumulations arising from the Duchy of Cornwall estate during the Prince's minority. The truth is that rolalty in England, as elsewhere, is the tradesman's best friend, and is always charged more than any one else.

Sandringham is a few miles from the ancient borough of King's Lynn, which the present Lord Derby, persistently declining the offers of greater constituencies, so long represented—a snug little hot-bed of conservatism, intensely devoted to its royal neighbor. One of the most conspicuous features of Sandringham are the magnificent iron-gates presented by the loyal inhabitants of this ancient borough, which, doubtless, many of our readers will recollect to have seen in the last London Exposition.

A Grim Joke.

The late Isaac O. Barnes has been the subject of many good stories, one of which has not yet found its way into print. He had been invited to attend the funeral of a particular friend and crony, and as the deceased had, at their last interview, specially urged his being present, he felt in duty bound to respond. Arrived at the house of mourning, he found the family assembled in a very small and uncomfortable room, in the middle of which stood the coffin, that all might take a last look at the face of the departed. The service was conducted by two clergymen, friends of the family, who with their long prayers and extended remarks," consumed fully two hours, during which Mr. Barnes suffered untold agony of suspense and impatience. Hardly had the second minister pronounced his "amen" when Barnes, in his well-known squeaky voice, turning to the person sitting nearest him said:

"Did you know Kid?"

"Yes, sir," said the man addressed, in a low voice.

"Good fellow, wasn't he?" continued Barnes.

"Yes, sir;" still in suppressed tone.

"And he was a mighty smart one, too," squeaked Barnes.

"Very smart," almost whispered the other, as the company present began to look in that direction.

"Yes he was," piped Barnes, still louder, with one of his expressive expletives, *and if he'd had the running of this funeral he'd have been under ground an hour and a half ago.*

Losses of Chicago National Banks.

CHICAGO, December 9.—The statement telegraphed from Washngton that the loss of the Chicago National Banks, by fire, was one million and five thousand dollars is without foundation. The source of information is supposed to be the government bank examiner, who made a brief visit to the banks one day last week. The cashiers and presidents of the Chicago banks were nearly unanimous in stating to him that they were unable to tell what their losses would be, though as near as the total can be approximated now it is believed that it will be less than half a million dollars.

The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Beaver, Pa., Dec. 20th, 1871.

THE health of the Prince of Wales is improving; it is tho't he will live.

THE Grand Duke Alexis, did a neat thing a few days ago in bestowing five thousand dollars upon the poor of New York city. His generosity has been felt in other of our large towns, since his arrival in this country, but not to so great an extent as in the city above referred to.

ON last Wednesday, Dec. 13th Mr. A. T. Akerman, Attorney General of the United States, tendered his resignation of that office, in obedience to a verbal request of the President to do so. On the succeeding day Judge Williams, of Oregon, was appointed by the President and confimred by the Senate to fill the vacancy thus created. Judge Williams is regarded by all as a very able jurist, and his appointment to this responsible position meets with very general favor.

IN the annual message of the President—published last week—that officer recommends that all taxes from internal sources be abolished, except such as are collected from spiritous, vinous or malt liquors, tobacco in its various forms, and for stamps." Senator Sumner, has therefore, already given notice that he will introduce a bill in the course of a few days for the reduction of taxation and the abolition of the Internal Revenue Bureau. The bill here referred to provides for a stamp tax of seventy-five cents per gallon on whisky, the change to go into operation on the 1st of July, and the Bureau to be abolished on the 1st of September. If this bill becomes a law, we like everybody else, except the office-holders, will have that much to thank Congress for at all events.

THE New York *Tribune* of last Saturday, says: Mr. Wm. M. Tweed was yesterday arrested, on an indictment of felony, found by the Grand Jury, and will to-day be brought before Recorder Hackett, for bail or commitment. The action thus briefly announced may be accepted as one of the most important steps yet taken to hasten the downfall of the Ring, and as presaging even more startling developments (with other arrests to come), than any that have yet marked the brilliant campaign against the thieves that have ruled and robbed us. A bill has likewise been found against Controller Connolly, for misdemeanor in office, and the warrant for arrest in this is issued, to provide against any possibility of his release on bail from his present confinement. And even with this the Grand Jury has not finished its refreshing work.

DURING nearly the whole of last week the question of reviving the old Retrenchment Committee, whose existence passed away with the last Congress, was up in some shape or other in the United States Senate. Senator Trumbull, of Illinois, was

be abolished? and what salaries or allowances ought to be reduced?"

Mr. Trumbull's proposition was advocated by himself, Senators Sumner, Schurz, Ferry, Wilson and Tipton—all Republicans; while it encountered fierce opposition from Senators Conkling, Chandler, Morton, Nye and Edmonds. The friends of the measure claimed that the President's message sustained the effort to have the committee revived, and its opponents, on the other hand, insisted that it was an attack upon the Administration. How a desire to ferret out rascally government officials, and to reduce the expenses of the civil service, could be construed into an attack upon the Administration, these over-zealous law-makers did not deign to tell us. Since the matter was first broached in the Senate, however, the question has undergone no little newspaper discussion, and as a general thing the press has advised the revival of the committee. Some few Republican newspapers—such as have editors who believe that the Government is a great goose and should be plucked by every one who can get his hands on it—have denounced Senator Trumbull and his friends and stigmatized them as "soreheads" because of their efforts to keep the Republican office-holders from following the footsteps of the Tammany plunderers. On last Thursday the New York *Tribune* had this advice to give the Senators who did their utmost to kill the Trumbull proposition:

> WHO TRIES TO CRIPPLE INVESTIGATION?—The U. S. Senate spent yesterday in debate as to whether the late Retrenchment Committee should be revived, with such power of investigation as heretofore possessed. The strict Administration Senators tried to prevent it, and permitted themselves to assume the attitude of opposing liberal powers for investigating official corruption. There was nothing wrong, they argued, which the Administration itself did not take the promptest measures to expose and punish. Therefore there should be no such investigation with power over persons and papers as that which, last year, began considering the affairs of the New York Custom House.
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> At the very hour this debate was going on, the Bank troubles here were dragging to light the astounding fact that Mr. Wm. Callender, the United States Bank Examiner for this District, has been in the habit of borrowing very large sums of money from the banks on whose financial condition it is his sworn duty to report, and suppressing the fact of such loans in his reports, whereon the public have accredited these banks as sound! From one he had received seventy-five thousand dollars; from another fifteen or twenty thousand; and his worthless memorandum checks had actually been reported and counted as legal reserve! and it is feared that the end of this wretched work is not yet reached.
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> Messrs. Senators! you mistake the temper of the times! Till yesterday the public knew nothing of this Callender; but they fear there are many more Callenders in office! We protest against the wanton and stupid injury you do the Administration by placing it in the attitude of seeming to shrink from the fullest and most relentless scrutiny. You cannot make fish of Democratic corruptionists, and flesh of their Republican rivals. If there is corruption anywhere, out with it! We insist that you cease stabbing Gen. Grant in the back by opposing in his name investigations which he and every true friend of his and of the Republican party must want pushed to the utmost. Hunt down the Callenders; and mark as their ally who tries to screen them from punishment!

By Friday the Conklings, Chandlers, &c., had heard enough from the "rural districts" to satisfy them that further opposition to a measure so necessary would injure their own political standing, hence they measurably "let up," and it is quite probable the Retrenchment Committee will soon be on its feet again.

HERE AND THERE.

—According to the computation under the new census, each new New England State would lose one representative from its present delegation, New York three, Pennsylvania and Ohio two each, and Kentucky one, while Illinois would gain three, Missouri two, California, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, New Jersey, Texas and Wisconsin one each, those of the other States remaining unchanged, but the new bill in Congress, if passed, will knock this all into pi.

—A Rochester New York girl, in a note making indignant complaint because a man spit tobacco juice on her silk dress in the street says: "Never while men chew tobacco will I go to the polls to vote. This country may go to ruin before I will have my clothes spoiled or even jeopardized." The writer forgets that when women get the ballot they are expected to spit with the best, and do all other things pertaining to ordinary manhood.

—The editor of the Omaha *Herald* comes out broadly in defense of the Mormon women. He says: "Better wives or nobler mothers we have never seen than are to be found in Utah. By their rich fruits they may be known. No children in any land give better evidence of careful moral and parental training than those of Utah. A more virtuous youth cannot be found on the round globe, nor have we ever seen a people, nor do we believe in their existence, who have made such complete conquest of the monstrous evils that invade other forms of civilized society.

—A lunatic or knave named Flint has established a spiritulistic post-office in New York. Letters from lunatics in the flesh directed to spirits in heaven or hell, as the case may be, are forwarded to Mr. Flints postoffice in New York, and he sends them by express, to their destination, and receives the answer. The postage is rather binding, being two dollars a letter; but it must be remembered that the department is new, and expences heavy. By and by a movement will probably be made in the direction of cheap postage, as the facilities for inter-communication between the celestial, infernal and terrestrial kingdoms are increased.

—For some years past the indebtedness of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, has been an unknown quantity—the county officials being unable or unwilling to give an estimate of its amount. Two years ago it was asserted that there was no out standing debt at all: and last year a debt of some where near $50,000 was admitted. A majority of the Commissioners, however, steadily resisted any legal investigation of the facts. Now that the political character of the board is changed by the election of some republican members, new books are to be opened, and the affairs of the county are to be conducted according to business principles. The commissioners publish a notice calling upon all persons holding claims against the county to present them before the first of January;

country. Heretofore, the men of Spain have meanly monopolized all the honor and glory of contending in the bull fights; but now two young ladies, burning for distinction, have entered the arena at Madrid, and have very handsomely slain not less than three roaring and dangerous bulls. And what harm was there in doing this? If in Spain or anywhere else it was proper for men to kill bulls, and not only proper but honorable, why should women be excluded from this noble field of human exertion? And if women can gloriously figure in a bull-fight, may she not be able to do the State service of a certain sort by cracking crowns in the scrimmage of a New York election?

—As far as returns have been received, the indications are that the Radicals have been everywhere successful in Spain. In Madrid the Republicans have elected twenty members of the Council, and the Ministerialists but five, while the Radicals return seventy-five; and this appears to be about the ratio of results obtained throughout the country. These elections were only for municipal officers, but they serve to show the temper of the Spanish people; and the result is by no means encouraging to the hopes of the new dynasty. Were the Spaniards other than they are, there might be reason to anticipate the coming of a freer government there than any that Spain has ever known; but there is little, either in the Spanish character or in the history of Spanish-American republics, to make a republic or even a liberal monarchy a very promising experiment in Spain.

—Major Jones, the head of the Massachusetts State Police, is said to be exhibiting a most unusual activity in enforcing the Prohibitory law, engaging himself personally in the business of seizures. We do not know that Major Jones is entitled to any credit for this but, such proceedings just before the state election are, to say the least, not common. For our own part, we should think that the Anti-Prohibitionists, if they are right in supposing that a majority of the voters are opposed to the law, would be anxious to have it enforced constantly and rigidly against those who break it, of every class; against the gentlemanly proprietors of expensive hotels as well as the keepers of five cent "shebangs," against wholesale dealers in choice old wheat whisky, as well as venders of chain lightning, as well against those who sin by the barrel as those who sin by the glass. It happens that the mere passage of such a law proves nothing—the whole test is in the enforcement.

—The man who can have his coffin made while alive must look at death philosophically. We hear of a case in Point Person county, North Carolina, Mr. Richard Harris, who lives near Bradsher's store, thirty years ago, turned out a sassafras tree to grow for the purpose of making a coffin, and about twelve months ago had it cut down, and got some one in Roxborough to make his coffin out of it. The old chap occasionally gets in it and stretches himself out by way of showing his neighbors a "fit." He paid the maker in wheat, so he is one living man who will have no fuss over his grave about the coffin when dead. This reminds us of an old coon in Murfreesboro N. C., who had a coffin cast of iron before the war. He had his grave dug and walled up with brick, with a magnificent tombstone setting forth his name, place of birth, and fixing his death, "somewhere about the year 1861." But he was alive and kicking in 1863. The old chap kept his cast-iron coffin in the corn crib, and used to shell corn in it. The crib needed no lock at night, for you couldn't get a negro to go near it after dark.

Forty-Second Congress.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE, Dec. 11.—Among the bills presented was one for abolishing the office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and one to establish the Territorial government of Ojibway between Minnesota and Montana. After a lengthy consideration of the Hodge defalcation case and civil service reform, on which no definite action was had, the Senate went into Executive session, and then adjourned.

HOUSE.—Among the many bills introduced we mention: One to carry out the treaty of Washington; for general amnesty without exception; for a constitutional amendment to raise revenue from taxation alone—thus doing away with tariffs, &c.; and one to facilitate railroad travel by a uniform and cheap system of transportation. A resolution passed directing the Committee on expenditures to inquire whether the disbursements of the Treasury department have been fairly conducted with proper vouchers, &c.—In other words, whether any fraud has transpired,—and whether further legislation is required for the public funds. A concurrent resolution to adjourn from December 21st till January 8th was adopted. Mr. Wood asked leave to offer a resolution for a reduction of taxation and import duties; for reduction of expenses in every department of the Government; for the abolition of all unimportant officers; the dismissal of spies and reformers; to restore the people of the States to their original rights under the Constitution; to restore specie payments; to abolish the employment of military officers to perform civil duties; to prevent the purchase and sale of the public credit at the option of the Secretary of the Treasury; to subject the President and his cabinet to the authority of law, the same as other citizens; to restore equal rights to Southern people; revive Commerce, restore American credit, reinaugurate Republican simplicity in the administration of public affairs, and to develop the entire resources of the country. After some sparing among members, leave was not granted. A bill passed appropriating $480,000 to pay the deficiency for taking the last census. Mr. Campbell asked leave to present a resolution asking England and Mexico what they will take for Canada and Mexico, and let them be annexed to the United States; but leave was not granted. After some further unimportant action the House adjourned.

SENATE, Dec. 12.—A bill appropriating $2,000,000 to pay balances of war claims of the several States was introduced and referred. The Senate concurred in the House joint resolution to adjourn over from December 21 to January 8. After executive session, adjourned.

HOUSE.—Various bills and resolutions were introduced and referred. Mr. Dawes' resolution to investigate [illegible] adopted to inquire whether certain New York Banks were not guilty of creating a temporary scarcity of money. Adj.

SENATE, Dec. 13.—A resolution was offered for a Standing Committee for Retrenchment and the reformation of civil service. Mr. Trumbull moved an amendment imposing active duties upon the Committee in reporting what offices should be abolished, what salaries reduced, with leave to sit during the recess for the Holidays. The matter was discussed until adjournment.

HOUSE.—After the introduction of bills and resolutions the House went into Committee of the whole on the Apportionment bill, and a lengthy debate ensued. The committee on education reported a bill for the appointment of a commission to hold office for three years, to investigate the subject of labor and capitol number of hours worked—wages paid—devision of profits between labor and capital, and the educational and Sanitary condition of the laboring classes of the United States, &c., &c., which was discussed until the hour of adjournment.

SENATE, Dec. 14.—Among the petitions presented was one from ten thousand women, against woman suffrage. The House bill to equalize the pay of workingmen, under the eight hour law, was referred to the Committee on Finance. The resolution for a Committee on retrenchment was then taken up, and the amendment of Mr. Trumbull—that they sit during the recess and have power to send for persons and papers—was defeated, and the original resolution adopted. A motion to instruct the committee to inquire into the subjects mentioned in Mr. Trumbull's amendment, was made, and was pending when the Senate adjourned till Monday next.

HOUSE.—The apportionment bill was passed, providing that the House shall consist of 283 members, distributed as follows: Maine, 5; New Hampshire, 2; Vermont, 2; Massachusetts, 11; Rhode Island, 2; Connecticut, 4; New York, 32; New Jersey, 7; Pennsylvania, 26; Delaware, 1; Maryland, 6; Virginia, 9; North Carolina, 8; South Carolina, 5; Georgia, 9; Alabama, 7; Mississippi, 6; Louisiana, 5; Ohio, 20; Kentucky, 10; Tennessee, 9; Indiana, 12; Illinois, 19; Missouri, 13; Arkansas, 4; Michigan, 9; Florida, 1; Texas, 6; Iowa, 9; Wisconsin, 8; California, 4; Minnesota, 3; Oregon, 1; Kansas, 2; West Virginia, 3; Nevada, 1; and Nebraska, 1. The House then adjourned until to-morrow.

SENATE, Dec. 15.—Not in Session.

HOUSE.—Several private bills were passed. The Chicago Custom House bill passed, limiting the cost to $4,000,000. Two appropriation bills to carry out the Washington treaty were passed. Adjourned till Monday.

Suicide of an Ex-Congressman.

The Memphis *Ledger* of December 6 says: Colonel John D. Ashmore, formerly a State Senator of and a Congressman from South Carolina, committed suicide yesterday morning at Sardis, Missisippi, by shooting himself with a Derringer pistol. Colonel Ashmore was before the war, a distinguished representative in Congress from South Carolina. The disastrous result of the late war deprived him of a large amount of wealth, a fact which had an evil effect on the unfortunate. A few years since he, with his family removed to the Mississippi bottom ten miles from Sardis, Mississippi. But Colonel Ashmore's agricultural efforts became failures, and he removed to Sardis for the purpose of resuming his profession as a lawyer. He was addicted to intemperance, and left Sardis for Batesville, Mississippi, on last Monday evening. Yesterday morning he returned on the early train, and was apparently not under the influence of liquor. He went to his boarding house, retired to his room, and in a few minutes a loud explosion was heard. The lady of the house rushed in and discovered the unfortunate man in a death struggle. Captain F. B. Randolph, of the Panola *Star*, was on the spot in a few seconds, and found the suicide lying on the bed. In his right hand he held the fatal Derringer, which he convulsively shoved against his neck, and was endeavoring to pull the trigger even in his death-agony. The ball entered the right side of his head, passing out through the top, inflicting a horrible wound, from which death resulted in a few minutes. The brains of the unfortunate man were scattered in all directions. Col. Ashmore was a polished and cultivated gentleman, and had a large circle of friends in Missisippi. For several months he had been suffering acutely from neuralgia, which, to a certain extent, shattered his nervous system. Before the war, while in the Senate of South Carolina from the Abbeville District, he was so unfortunate as to kill the Speaker of the house in a personal difficulty, and by a strange coincidence he committed suicide with the same Derringer with which he deprived his colleague of life.

For The Beaver Argus.

"PROGRESSION."

BY HOMO.

DEAR EDITOR:—We may be considered "monomaniac," but our tendencies are progressive. Yea, we allow that the world is progressive; and no doubt that, in a little while, the "good time" will have come; and the world will be saved without a Saviour, redeemed without a Redeemer; and renewed without a God.

Of course, a discussion of the progression of our race involes the question as to their primate condition,—their starting point. Hence certain ones—philosophers, too wise to believe in the existence of a creating Deity, and too shrewd to accept any article of faith which is not perfectly reasonable to them—have in some way learned or concluded that man was a marine creature; a molusk, an oyster, a clam, or something of that kind. After ages of "progression," the race improved, until the ancestors of these sages arrived at the high estates of tadpoles or pollywogs, and at length attained the superior dignity of the amphibia, in the shape of full-grown bull-frogs. Proceeding upward, the next grade led them within the confines of monkeydom; where, after having sustained the various relations of "freshmen," "sophomore," junior" and "senior," or monkey, baboon, ourang-outang, ape and gorrilla, they arrived at manhood; and thence, passing from a savage to a barbarous condition, from barbarism and hethanism to civilization and Christianity; and from Christianity onward to infidelity, table-tipping and spirit-rapping; they are graduated by death, and come to occupy a loftier sphere among other congenial spirits; and thence they return to this world to devote their energies to various sublime and important occupations, such as kicking over chairs, breaking tables, knocking out important nonsense and lies with a small admixture of unimportant truth; and illustrating, through the aid of mediums of varied character and variable morality, how soon fools and their money can be parted in this mundane sphere. Such seems to be the genealogy of the tadpole variety of the genus man.

My Dear Sir: This sublime view of the excellent origin of humanity—so consistent with the loftiest ideas of human dignity; so comprehensible, reasonable and plausible; so free from the slightest admixture of improbability, religious fanaticism or common sense!—is but an elongated version of the ancient doctrine of the transmigration of the soul; only [illegible] ed up next morning yelling and kicking in the body of a young philosopher who, after making himself famous in the earth for his wisdom, re-appeared in his next transmigration with four legs, long ears, a loud voice, and a special appetite for thistles; and so passed on through the whole circle of being, and at last lapsed into original and impersonal ether. Of course, the thoughtful observer will note how beautifully this theory of progression tallies with the actual condition of mankind, and will not wonder that so many philosophers act like monkeys, when the connection between the monkey and the philosopher is so intimate and so easily defided!

Now, sir; if this be the true doctrine of the origin of the human species, then of course "progression" is an established fact. For surely the philosophers are as far in advance of their monkey grandfathers, as those were superior to their tadpole great-grandfathers. So that, if any philosopher insists that his humanity is of the tadpole variety, and came originally from the sublime splendors of the frog-pond or the oyster-bed,—why, of course he has "progressed," and "progressed" amazingly"—has done well, very well, considering the chance he has had! And, if this be the starting-point for humanity, the race have progressed in some directions at least. For argument's sake we grant them their claim.

My dear sir, we do not propose to argue this great question at present. We confess our incompetence to perform such a task. For the moment, we would admit all that the philosophers claim for themselves. We have no wish to rob them of any ancestral glories or heraldric dignities which they may trace through the long lines of their paternal gorillas, ourang-outangs, monkeys, baboons and pollywogs. We grant them their claim, and much good may it do them—but, for our own self, and for humanity at large, we plead a higher origin; ever in power of an Almighty Creator, a Great First Cause; for we read believingly the Scripture record that *the Lord God formed man of the ground.*

And if man came from the Creator's hands, a creature good and fair, and blessed; then what becomes of the "progression" of the race? If man was good at first, surely he is not now better, but worse. His course is downward and not upward; for now vice, sin, disease and misery, tell that the race, as a race, are defective, imperfect and frail. If it be claimed still that man, with all his infirmities and imperfection, is yet, and has been, for the past ages, progressive in his character, the question then arises, what must he have been at *first?* How low down did he *start?* If God made him a *man*, and not a monkey, what kind of a man was he to need six thousand years of "progression" to bring him up to his present condition of ignorance? And there arises another grave question, What kind of a Creator must He be, whose work, after six thousand years of *improvement*, is no better than are mankind, as a race, to-day? Must not a Creator, whose work, after six thousand years 'progression,' is yet so imperfect, be either weak, ignorant or wicked? These are questions that stand in the way of this "progressive" theorizing, and provoke the inquiry whether, after all our searching, we shall not be forced to say with the wisest men, "Lo, this only have I found, that God hath *made* man upright, but *they* have sought out many inventions?"—Eccl. vii, 29.

Respectfully submitted to the readers of the Beaver *Argus*.

—Specials say that official advices are that Gortschakoff has ordered Catacazy to leave America after accompanying the Grand Duke as far as Saint Louis, and the Legation is to be placed in charge of Baron Dantz, its secretary, until the arrival of the New Charge D'Affairs, who will leave Russia at once.

GRATUITOUS LABORS OF PRINTERS IN ELECTING INDIVIDUALS TO OFFICE.

The Hollidaysburg *Register*, edited by David Over, esq., who has had as much experience in making men, out of the smallest kind of timber, as any other man in the State, copies our paragraph—"*The Way Some People Pay The Printer*"—and makes the following comment:

"Poor! *Mr. Journal*, we have plenty men as mean as that in this county. A few years ago, one refused to pay us five dollars for printing tickets for Poor Director, it being for his re-election to the office—and gave as his reasons that he didn't authorize us nor the County Committee to print his tickets, and that he was a subscriber to our paper, and helped to support us in that way, although he owed us for four years subscription at the time! Another, who was elected Associate Judge, discontinued his paper because we charged him fifteen dollars for ticket printing! What do you think of that, when down in Huntingdon you charge twenty dollars to the candidates for this office? Others who have been elected Poor Director, Auditor and Coroner, refuse to pay us all the way from $2.50 to $5.00 for this work, and never even notice our duns. Those who pay for the printing for these offices are the exception hereabouts. The men who act the meanest with the printer are generally the little township politicians, who are continually boring for petty township and county offices. Haven't you found it so, *Mr. Journal!*"

We are mortified to hear that in any other locality, there should be any one found who so little appreciates the services of the partizan journal. We had come to the conclusion that our case was a rare exception. But we were mistaken, Mr. *Register*, and all the consolation the gentleman gets from the above statement he is welcome to.

But we wish to pursue this subject a little further. Do office seekers know the extent to which they are indebted to their partizan journal? If they do not, we give them due notice that we intend to inform them. And before we proceed further, we desire to have it distinctly understood, that our enterprise—the publication of this paper—is a private enterprise, as much so as the telegraph, the intelligence office, the mercantile agency, the store, the mill, or the blacksmith shop. Our business enables us to reach the ear of the public, and as a means of spreading intelligence, is considered the best, and as such, to us it becomes a source of profit. We charge specified rates for certain space, and we faithfully adhere to the terms unless we may, like the miller, storekeeper, or blacksmith, come to the conclusion to do it gratuously. No one will gainsay our right to charge. This being the case, we have as much right to charge one man as another. If we charge the farmer, the mechanic, the artizan, the shopkeeper, why should we not charge the office-keeper? The object of all is—money.

The public being informed that our enterprise is a private one, we will now pay our respects to the politician. Do you think, sir, because we advocate the principles of a certain party, that it is our duty to further, gratuitously, all the little schemes which you may conceive for your personal advancement? If you do, let us assure you that every other member of the party, in the country, has just as much right to ask the same for himself as you have. And if all did, would this not be just the least bit burdensome? It strikes, us that our readers would become just a little restive under such repeated doses of egotism. Then, since we cannot ac- [illegible] possess the means of doing so. If you secured the services of a man to go, from house to house, throughout the country, to tell just what you wanted told, you could not expect him to do it for nothing, on the other hand you would be outraged at any one for supposing that you wanted it done on such conditions, and yet you ask printers to do this, year in and year out. You know that one line in the editorial or local columns of a newspaper, of ordinary circulation, will introduce you to more people than you could be presented to in years. No wonder, then, that you seek our space, knowing its value as you do. And if it is so valuable to you, is it not worth paying for?

Are not printers miserable stupids to use their facilities for reaching the public, write up unknown, and very often third-rate men, without compensation? It seems to us that it is a great presumption for any one to expect any thing of the kind, and yet nine-tenths of the politicians, of the day, expect to be constantly kept before the people in this manner. Yes, hundreds of men, who would never be heard of outside of the limits of their election precinct, were it not for printers' ink, are made in this way. We want it distinctly understood that we are not around making men out of this class of timber. If our space is not worth paying for, we will fill it with matter of more general interest to the public.

We will now turn our attention to the candidate for office, or, in other words, to the office-seeker, who may or may not be a politician: He supposes that the moment he receives the party nomination it is the duty of the partizan journal to place his name at the head of its editorial columns and display it there, advertise him to the world, week after week, until the close of the campaign; giving him at least twenty dollars worth of advertising, on account of the party, which never pays anything. This is a grand mistake. We are under no obligations to do anything of the kind. It is our duty to vindicate the principle and measures of the party, because we have espoused them and firmly believe in them, but supporting Bill Jones or John Smith is quite another thing. These gentlemen are availing themselves of the party to receive honors and emoluments. It is a private speculation with them, and they are in the same category with us. What right, then, have they to ask us to advertise them, recommend them to the public favor, find a thousand excuses for their shortcomings, and place them in the mouths of the public so that they may not lose votes, without paying us for the services we thus render them? It is a foul imposition to ask us to do so! And yet country newspapers have done this thing and are doing it all over the land. City papers have discontinued the practice long ago, and it is time that the country press followed in its footsteps. We have defended and advocated the cause of men, through the colums of our paper, for the several offices, and when elected, we have received a paltry fee for "printing tickets," for which we had rendered a fair equivalent in tickets, that would scarcely pay for the pencils, pens, and ink and paper used in preparing a case in court, for the same parties and not of half the pecuniary value to them, he would have charged them from $300 to $500. We blame printers themselves for this want of appreciation for their services, and in the future the man who receives personal support, over and above the support of the party, must pay us for our services and our space, or he will not receive either. We will not be unreasonable with any one, but we shall charge sufficiently to make men appreciate our labors.

There has not been a man elected to the most trifling office, in any county, in the State, for twenty years, that has not got twenty dollars worth of printing and puffing from his partizan journal, and yet when he has been asked to pay five dollars for printing tickets, which would hardly pay for putting them in type, he has groweled and intimated that he had no right to pay, but he expected the honors and emoluments of the office—without any outlay on his part. This is the yearly experience. The printer alone, who must buy everything, pay his hands and rent is expected to furnish all this without compensation. Surely there is no other class of men, under the sun, that are expected to do so much for individuals without being paid. The experience of the *Register* is our experience, but we intend turning over a new leaf now, and henceforth we will charge reasonable fees for our services and space, according to the amount of either furnished.—*Huntingdon Journal.*

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Dec. 14, 1871.

The weather is again delightfully fair, and pleasure rides, and promenade through the day, and attending places of amusements and waiting on M. C's. at night are all the rage.

The nomination of Ex-Congressman Ela (known at home in N. H. as Jake Ela) and David W. Mahon, of Pa. to the 5th and 1st Auditors of the Treasury respectively—are considered the best that could possibly have been made.

Senator Conklin presented a memorial, numerously signed by citizens of New York, asking some recognition, by pension or otherwise, of the services rendered by women during the late war of the rebellion in the capacity of nurses in hospitals and in the field. The Committee on Pensions, to which it was referred, it is thought, will first determine before making a report, how many such claims it would be necessary to satisfy in case there should be made a favorable report.

The bill concerning the eight hour law which has been pending from the last Session, providing that there should be no deduction from the usual day's pay on account of the reduction of the time, was called up to day in the Senate, and after sufficient discussion to indicate a strong opposition to it, it was referred to Committee on Finance.

Whatever may be the true state of affairs existing with us toward Cuba, there is one thing certain, that the late outrages committed in Havana are deep-seated in the breasts of almost every Member of Congress, and ere another week rolls round some action will doubtless be taken in the matter.

There is a strenuous effort made by Senators Trumbull and Schurz to appoint a committee, whose duties shall be to go through the different departments to investigate the miscellaneous charges of corruption; and in the Republican caucus yesterday, it is said, that these gentlemen expressed themselves as wishing the country to know that they were first and foremost in advocating such investigation. There certainly can be no reason why proper investigation should not be sanctioned, but whether such men as Senators Trumbull and Schurz should dictate as the prime movers in the matter for political capital when it is well understood here that the President and the Heads of the different Departments are desirous that Congress should at once throw around them safe guards whereby frauds may be entirely prevented, is a question.

The Woman Righters, the Social Evil Club, and the different Temperance societies of the District of Columbia, are becoming very active in arranging in their respective associations for a vigorous campaign. Congress may expect to be besieged by them this session and ever afterwards until their prayers are satisfactorily complied with. [illegible] members who are favorable to voting an enforcement act by virtue of the fifteenth amendment.

Mrs. Dahlgreen, Mrs. General Sherman and others of the anti-female suffrage society, present their strong-minded sisters, for their edification, a list of thirty-five hundred names of respectable women protesting against woman suffrage.

The President, Fish-Catacazy embroglio has furnished a great deal of fuel for social as well as political gossip here in Washington. Although the apparently elaborate newspaper publication of the case has, to some extent, appeased the suffering of the anxious public, it has opened a mine, the contents of which are unknown to any one save those connected with it, affords matter for curious speculation.

Those portions of the Catecazy's letters which were suppressed, are what the public now wants to know, and neither Secretary Fish or Senator Cameron can well afford to suppress anything connected with the case whether or not it may have any bearing on the subject. The *quid nuncs* are after them.

The brief stay of Alexis in Washington is accredited to that difficulty, feeling as he did that so long as M. Catacazy was Minister, he could not ignore him, his intercourse with either the President or Secretary Fish would be formal, not social.

The income tax expires by limitation on the 31st inst. The modification of it last year to wit: from one thousand to two thousand exemption and a reduction to 2½ per cent, was at that time considered a compromise; and it is now thought that those who opposed a modification last year will make an effort to continue it in its present shape a year longer.

Our city jail is fast filling up with Government defaulters. Their trials will probably take place during the present session of the Criminal court.

The case of ex Congressman Stokes, together with other persons charged with conspiring to defraud the Government out of sixty thousand dollars by presenting to the War Department fraudulent mustering rolls, will be tried this month and will be attended with much interest.

SUING FOR DIVORCE BY PROXY.

An Insane Husband Allowed to Bring Suit Against His Wife by Next Friend.

Judge Cardoza, of New York City, has rendered his decision in the Appleton divorce suit, in which an insane husband sues through others for a divorce. The suit was brought in 1865, for divorce against Amelia Warner, otherwise called Amelia Appleton. The defendant had been previously married to Wm. Warner, who left her and went to California. In 1864 she instituted a suit for divorce from Warner in Indiana, and on April 26 of that year obtained the decree. The plaintiff's friends now charge that she married Appleton in March, before the decree was obtained. Warner, whom she believed to be dead, subsequently proved to be alive. Later still, Mr. Appleton became insane, and was removed to an asylum, and his brothers began this present suit in his name for a divorce. James T. Brady appeared for the wife, and made nearly his last argument in the case. Two motions were made some months ago before Judge Cardoza at a Special Term of Supreme Court, one by the defendant to strike out the complaint as not being authorized by the plaintiff, the other by Daniel S. Appleton, the plaintiff's brother, to be appointed his next friend to conduct the suit. Judge Cardoza has rendered the following opinion in substance:

Of course, if the plaintiff were sane, the motion to strike from the files would necessarily fail, and the real question presented to me is, what should be done upon the substantially conceded fact that the plaintiff was when the suit was instituted, and still continues to be, insane? The question has given me more trouble than almost any that has ever been presented to me, principally because of the doubt that I entertained as to the propriety of allowing any one but the plaintiff himself to elect on a matter which seems so personal to him, and to concern his individual happiness, whether his marriage should be declared void or not. That objection was strenuously urged by the defendant's counsel, and I felt this point to be one of great delicacy and importance, and the researches of the counsel on either side failed to supply me with any case bearing on that view. Within the last few days, however, I have found a case in which the question was directly presented, and decided by Sir William Scott, in Parnell against Parnell, 2d Haggerty, Condensed Reports, 169, which was a suit brought to obtain a divorce on the ground of the adultery of the wife. The bill was filed on the part of the husband, who was a lunatic, by his committee. It was, among other things, argued that the court "would not entertain a complaint of this nature, which depends so much on the acts and disposition of the husband, on a suit instituted by any other person;" but Sir William Scott allowed it to be prosecuted in the name of the Committee, and cited the case of First vs. Bowerman, a suit to annul a marriage, as a precedent. He said if any other rule applied, the wife of a lunatic would have free license to commit adultery, and that no injury could ensue from allowing the case to proceed, because the lunatic, if he recover, may either condone the offense or stand on what has been done for him (Portsmouth vs. Portsmouth.) In this case a similar course was taken (Bowden, 2d Swab and First 417.) It follows from these cases that the Court will permit the action to be prosecuted in behalf of the lunatic by some one representing him, although it is a case in which it seems that he has to make an election, and that being so, the motion to appoint next friend should be granted, the cause to proceed in the name of the lunatic by his next friend, and upon that being done, the motion to strike from the files should be denied. Ordered accordingly.

—Bismark pronounces Sherman the greatest General of the American civil war; and, according to a private letter received in New York, has made arrangements to entertain him in the most sumptuous style at his country seat in Pomerania. The meeting of those two great men, one the leading military genius of the age, and the other by all odds its most gifted and illustrious statesman, would afford the philosophic chronicler of passing events a great opportunity to introduce an episode worthy of becoming historical. The meeting of Blucher and Wellington after Waterloo has been celebrated by the brush and pen, but how much more deserving of such celebrity would be the coming together of the two foremost representative men of the Old World and the New?

New Advertisements.

ALPS INSURANCE COMPANY
OF ERIE, PA.

Cash Capital	$250,000 00
Asssets. Oct. 9, '71,	311,948 29
Liabilities, - - -	5,200 00

O. NOBLE, President; J. P. VINCENT, Vice Pt.
H. W. WOODS, Treasurer;
THOS. F. GOODRICH, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Hon. O Noble,	Erie	Hon. Geo. B. Delameter,	Meadville, Pa.
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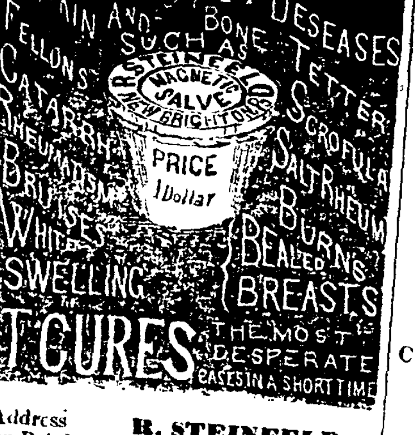
Hon Selden Marvin,	do	Henry Rawle	do
Hiram Daggett,	do	G T Churchill	do
Charles H Reed,	do	Capt J S Richards	do
H S Southard,	do	Richard O'Brian,	do
W B Sterrett,	do	F H Gibbs,	do
H W Noble,	do	John R Cochran,	do
J Englehart,	do	M Hartlebb,	do
J H. Neil,	do	Capt D P Dobbins,	do
W H Abbott, Titusville.		Jno Fertig, Titusville.	

[illegible] and liberal terms. ☞ who served in the Military or Naval service of the United States during the late war, to call at my office and sign a petition to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, asking them to pass an Act to equalize the bounties of Soldiers, Sailors and Marines who served in the late war; and also, to so amend the 25th section of the Act approved July 15, 1870, as to allow them to enter the land therein allowed without the requirements of settlement and cultivation.
JAS. CAMERON,
dec20;3t] Att'y at Law, 3d st., Beaver, Pa.



Address R. STEINFELD,
New-Brighton, Beaver Co., Pa. dec20tf

CARPETS,
OIL-CLOTHS,
MATTINGS,
WINDOW - SHADES,
STAIR RODS, &C.
A full and well selected stock of,
AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
☞ A Liberal Reduction made to Ministers and on Church Carpets.
BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,
21 Fifth Avenue.
mar8;'71—1y] PITTSBURGH, Pa

Closing-Out Sale
OF
BOOTS & SHOES,
AT
F. A. KNOLD & CO'S,
No. 19 FIFTH AVENUE.
20,000 PAIR OF FINE
BOOTS & SHOES,
MUST BE CLOSED OUT.
Ladies' and Gents' Fine Slippers For
THE HOLIDAYS.
ALL AT REDUCED PRICES.
No. 19 Fifth Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, Pa. nov13;1m

FERRY NOTICE.

THE undersigned take this opportunity of informing the public that their **Wire Ferry** at Vanport, Beaver county, is now completed and in successful operation. Persons on the south side of the river, wishing to cross without their teams, will be accommodated with stabling free of charge. During week days, the Ferry will be operated at all hours. On Sabbath day, it will be run only to accommodate church-going people and funerals.

The boat will leave the south side shore 20 minutes before train time; thus giving plenty of time to cross the river and procure their tickets before the cars leave. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.
nov29;4w] J. B. & S. MAXWELL & CO

Dry Goods

Large Stock of Fall and Winter Goods Received at SPEYERER & SONS', Rochester, Pa.

apr13;chgdnov15.

THE
[illegible]
—OF—
ART AND UTILITY!
A PLACE FOR
STRANGERS TO VISIT.
The Great Central House Furnishing Store of Messrs.
Sands&Reineman,
THEIR NEW DEPARTMENT
OF
CHINA, GLASS, AND QNEENSWARE.

The Stock for the Holidays is immense in its variety. There is hardly an article, useful or ornamental, that is not to be found in the Store. All the latest labor-saving improvements, and little utilities that go to make domestic life comfortable and beautiful, are found here. The latest patterns in

QUEENSWARE;

All kinds of Japanned, Wooden and Willow-Ware; Parian and Bohemian Vases; Bronze Work, Boxes, Writing Desks, together with the largest assortment of

TOYS

Ever brought to Pittsburgh, including Hobby-Horses, Sleds, Wheelbarrows, Children's Chairs, &c.

FANCY CHAIRS,

Expressly for the Holidays. Just opened a large line of

PEARL TABLE CUTLERY,

Including Pickle Forks, Cheese Scoops, Butter Knives, etc. Our great specialty of

FRENCH CHINA & GLASSWARE

Has not been neglected. We are receiving a large number of Decorated Dinner and Tea Sets, imported by us direct from France. In regard to Cut Glassware it is needless to add, our stock is the most complete in the city. The public will remember that we are the only house selling

Gold Band French China Tea Sets,

(44 pieces) for $10., and plain white for $8—prices which created general surprise—and sold over 300 setts since their introduction. We have a full stock of them at present. They form a very acceptable and useful gift.

Sands & Rineman.
29 FIFTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa. Nov13 2t

MANTUA - MAKING,
Fmily Sewing, &c.

THE undersigned, having had considerable experience in **Mantua-Making**, and general **Family Sewing**, tenders her services to the ladies of Rochester and surrounding boroughs. Her place of business is on [illegible]

New Advertisements.

ROCHESTER SAVINGS BANK.

JOHN V. M'DONALD, W. J. SPEYERER,
GEO. C. SPEYERER, H. J. SPEYERER, Cash'r.
SPEYERER & McDONALD

Deals in exchange, Coin, Government Securities, make collection on all accessible points in the United States and Canada, receives money on deposit subject to check, and receives time deposits from one dollar and upward, and allows interest at 6 per cent. By-laws and rules furnished free by applying at the bank. Bank open daily from 9, a. m., till 4 p. m., and on Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock. We refer by permission to—

L. H. OATMAN & CO.,
ALGEO, SCOTT & CO.,
S. J. CROSS & CO.,
SNIEDER & WACKS,
B. S. RANGER,
A. C. HURST,
S. B. WILSON,
HON. J. S. RUTAN,
ORR & COOPER,
WM. KENNEDY,
JOHN SHARP,
R. B. EDGAR,
TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, Pittsburgh Pa
nov10'71-1y-chd je28

LOST.—On November 30th, (Thanksgiving Day) between the lower end of Beaver and the residence of W. W. Irwin—near New Brighton—a package containing a lady's brown poplin skirt and waist. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving at this office. [nov13-2w.

G. S. BARKER..F. A. BARKER..C. A. BARKER.
G. S. BARKER & Co., *New Brighton, Pa,*
AND
G. S. BARKER & CO., *Beaver Falls, Pa.*
BANKERS,

Dealers in Exchange, Coin, Coupons, &c., &c.—Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada. Accounts of Merchants, Manufacturers, and Individuals, solicited. Interest allowed on time deposites. Correspondents will receive prompt attention. [dec21;1y

PITTSBURGH BANK FOR SAVINGS.—No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh. Chartered in 1862.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS *from May 1st to November 1st* 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6, to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per cent, free of tax, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS:
GEO. A. BERRY, *President.*
S. H. HARTMAN, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice-Pres't.
D. E. McKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, B. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, John Scott, Robert Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
D. W. & A. S. Bell, Solicitors. aug.16;1y

The Improved Grand Oroide
GOLD WATCHES.
$9, $12, $15, $18.

We have recently brought our *Oroide Gold* [illegible] to such perfection that it is difficult for the best judges to distinguish it from gold. The $9 watches are with patent escapement movements; in appearance, and for time, equaling a gold one costing $100. The $12 are full jewelled patent levers, equal to $150 gold watches. The $15 are the same as the last, but of a finer finish; equal to one costing $175. And the $18 watches are of a fine finish with full jewelled American movements, equaling gold ones worth $200. They are all in hunting cases; gentlemen and Ladies' sizes; and warranted for time and wear, by special certificates.

Also, elegant designs of Gent's and Ladies' Chains, from $1 to $4; and Jewelry of all kinds.

Goods sent C. O. D. Customers permitted to examine the goods they order, before paying bill, on payment of express charges. When six watches are ordered at one time, we will send an extra watch of the same kind free. For further particulars send for circular. Address—
JAMES GERARD & CO.
85 Nassau st. New York. P. O. Box [illegible]
dec6;6m

LOOK HERE.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.—The undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has just received a new stock of goods of the latest styles for Spring and Summer wear, which he offers at very moderate rates.

GENTLEMENS' FURNISHING GOODS,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Clothing made to order on the shortest notice. Thankful to the public for past favors, I hope by close attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.
DANIEL MILLER,
BRIDGE ST., BRIDGEWATER. Pa.
mar 24;tf

Election Notice.

National Bank of Beaver County.
NEW-BRIGHTON, December 6th, 1871.

The Stockholders of the National Bank of Beaver county are hereby notified that the annual meeting for the election of nine (9) Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House in New Brighton, on the second Tuesday (9th day) of January next, (1872) between the hours of twelve o'clock and two o'clock of said day. By order of the Board.
Dec6te EDWARD HOOPS, Cash.

Seminary & Institute.
R. T. TAYLOR, Principal.

The attention of the Youth of this and adjoining counties is called to the

MALE SCHOOL

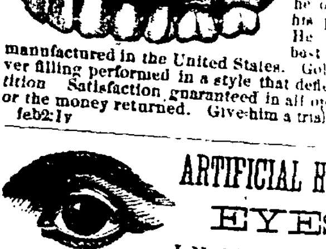
now being opened in connection with the [illegible] Department.

Rooms have been provided for **Thirty two Boys or Young Men,** who will receive [illegible]

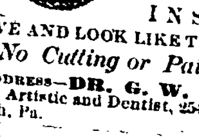
FARM FOR SALE

In North Sewickley township, Beaver county, Pa., containing 57 acres—40 clear, 17 in timber, under fence. The improvements: Hewed [illegible] House and Kitchen, hewed Log Barn and a stone Spring House. There are sixty bearing Fruit Trees: Apples and Peaches, besides [illegible] has been planted the two last years 65 Apples, Peaches, 25 Pears, 25 Cherrys, 1000 Concord Grapes which will bear the next year, together with Blackberry, ever bearing Ritatiney and Wilson Blackberry, Strawberry and Churrants, all of the [illegible] and best. For terms, inquire of the undersigned on the premises.
nov29-4t. JOHN H. BEIGHLEY.

Dentistry.



Dr. J. Murray, of Bridgewater, [illegible] manufactured in the United States. Gold and silver filling performed in a style that defies competition. Satisfaction guaranteed in all operations or the money returned. Give him a trial.
feb2;1y



ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES
INSERTED TO
MOVE AND LOOK LIKE THE NATURAL EYE
No Cutting or Pain Whatever.
ADDRESS—DR. G. W. SPENCER, Surgeon Artistic and Dentist, 254 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. sep6;1y

$1,000 REWARD!

A reward of One Thousand Dollars will be paid to any Physician who will produce a medicine that will supply the wants of the people better than the article known as

DR FAHRNEY'S
Celebrated Blood Cleanser or Panacea.

It must be a better Cathartic, a better Alterative, a better Sudorific, a better Diuretic, a better Tonic, and in every way better than the Pan-a-ce-a. No matter how long it has been in use or how lately discovered. Above all it must not contain anything NOT PURELY VEGETABLE.

—:0:—

$500 REWARD!!

A reward of Five Hundred Dollars will be paid for a medicine that will permanently cure more cases of Costiveness, Constipation, Sick or Nervous Headache, Liver Complaint, Billious Disorders, Jaundice, Rheumatism, Gout, Dyspepsia, Chills and Fever, Tape Worms, Boils, Tumors, Tetters, Ulcers, Sores, Pains in the Loins, Side and Head and *Female Complaints* than

DR. FAHRNEY'S
BLOOD CLEANSER OR PANACEA,

which is used more extensively by practicing physicians than any other popular medicine known.

☞ Prepared by P. FAHRNEY'S BROS. & CO., Waynesboro, Pa., and Dr. P. FAHRNEY, Chicago. Price 1.25 per bottle. For sale by Wholesale and Retail Dealers, and by JOHN MOORE, Druggist, Beaver, Pa. [illegible]

FARM WANTED.—I wish to buy a farm of from 60 to 80 acres, in Beaver county, Pa., not over 4 miles from a railroad station. Must have a good house of six or seven rooms, orchard, &c. Send full description, price and terms and when possession can be had, to S. L. CUTHBERT, Wheeling, West Va. [nov1;3w

Summons in Partition.

BEAVER COUNTY, ss.

SEAL *The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of Beaver County, Greeting:*

If Jesse Smith make you secure of prosecuting his claim, then we command you, as heretofore, that you summon F. M. Manning, Leonard Mallory, M. C. Hill, John Forsyth, A. W. Brown, Samuel Kennedy, and William G. Beatty, by good and lawful Summoners, so that they be and appear before our Judges at Beaver, at our County Court of Common Pleas there to be held the third Monday of March next, to show wherefore—

Whereas, The said Plaintiff and the said Defendants hold together, and undivided, a certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of [illegible] county of Beaver, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a chesnut, thence by land of R. Pritchard south 31¼ degrees east 5 21-100 perches to a sycamore; thence, by land of same, south 15¾ degrees east 6 9-10th perches to a post; thence north [illegible] degrees east 22 2-10th perches to a post; thence by land of said Jesse Smith north 8¼ degrees west 11 45-100th perches to a white oak; thence by land of the same north 31¾ degrees west [illegible] perches to a chestnut oak; thence by land of same north 5 degrees west 5 7-10ths perches to a stone pile; thence by land of Clark Thompson south [illegible] degrees west 63 perches to a post; thence by land of George Dawson's heirs south 16¼ degrees east 109 perches to a post; thence by land of R. Pritchard N. 70¾ degrees E. 27 7-10 perches to the place of beginning; (excepting therefrom lot No. 8, sold to Capt. E. Bennett, containing one acre and [illegible] perches). The above described piece or parcel of land having been divided into lots numbered from four to forty-three inclusive, and containing in the whole [exclusive of lot No. 8,] forty acres and ninety-eight perches, as will appear by map or plan of said lots made by James Harper, August 5th, 1865, of which they, the defendants, deny partition to be made between them according to the form of the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided, and unjustly permits the same not to be done.

Witness the Honorable A. W. ACHESON, President of our said Court at Beaver, the 25th day of November, A. D. 1871. JOHN CAUGHEY, Pro.
JOHN BLÆBING, *Sheriff.*
Sheriff's office, Beaver, Nov. 29, 1871. [illegible]

☞ Blanks, Bill-heads, Cards, Posters, &c., neatly executed at this office.

The Beaver Argus.

Beaver, Pa., Dec. 20th, 1871.

Circulation Thirteen Hundred.

Rates of Advertising.

TIME.	3w.	6w.	3m.	6m.	1 year
1 sqr—10 lines,	$2 00	$3 00	$5 00	$7 00	$10 00
2 squares, do	3 50	5 00	7 00	10 00	15 00
3 squares, do	5 00	6 00	9 00	12 00	18 00
4 squares, do	6 00	8 00	10 50	15 00	21 00
¼ column,....	8 00	11 00	15 00	20 00	28 00
½ column,....	11 00	15 00	20 00	38 00	60 00
1 column,....	23 00	30 00	38 00	60 00	100 00

Administrators' and Executors' Notices....$3 00

Special notices per line, ten cents.

☞ Payments to be made Quarterly, except for transient advertisements, which must be paid in advance.

GEO. P. ROWELL, 40 Park Row, N. York, AND **S. M. PETTENGILL & Co,** 37 Park Row, New York, are the *sole agents* for THE BEAVER ARGUS in that city, and are authorized to contract for inserting advertisements for us at our lowest cash rates. Advertisers in that city are requested to leave their favors with either of the above houses.

T. McCLELLAND & Co. are the ARGUS' agents in Pittsburgh, and are authorized to contract for advertisements at our lowest cash rates.

TIME TABLE.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R.—Trains going East leave Beaver Station as follows: Morning Accom'n 9.19; Mail, 2.47 p. m.; Evening Fast Line, 5.27.

Trains going West leave Beaver Station as follows: Mail, 7.46 a. m.; Accommodation and Express, (through to Bellair,) 5.45 p. m.

Pitt. Ft. W. & C. R. R.—Trains going East leave Rochester Station (at end of bridge) as follows: Beaver Falls Accom. 6.03 a.m.; Enon accom. 7.10 a. m.; New Castle accom. 8.30 a. m.; B. Falls accom. 12.10 p. m.

Trains going West leave Rochester Station, (at end of bridge) as follows: B. F. accom. 10 a. m.; Enon accom. 5.12 p. m.; Erie night express 5.45 p. m.; B. F. accom. 7.37 p. m.

Trains going East leave Rochester (Upper) Depot as follows: B. F. accom. 6.05 a. m; Enon accom. 7.15 a. m.; New Castle accom. 8.40 a. m.; Chicago exp. 10.52 a. m; Beaver Falls accom. 12.15 p. m., Chicago Mail 2.05 p. m; Erie exp. 4 10 p. m; Chicago exp. 6.02 p. m; Erie mail 9.55 p. m.

Trains going West, leave Rochester (Upper) Depot as follows: Chicago mail 8.15 a. m.; Erie exp. 8 25 a. m; Beaver Falls accom. 9.55 a. m.; Chicago exp. 11.30 a. m.; Chicago exp. 3.55 p. m; New Castle accom. 4.30 p. m.; Erie exp. 5.43 p. m; Beaver Falls accom. 7.38

The attention of the public is directed to the following New Advertisements which appear for the first time in the ARGUS to-day:

Special Notice—M. Schiff	66
Special Notice—Hugo Andriessen	31
Special Notices—Dr. Johnston & Co	C
Special Notice—Dr. Keyser	C
Special Notices—Mrs. Fast	C
Advertisement—Charles B. Hurst	3sq1y
Special Notice—J. M. McCreery & Co	42
Special Notice—Small & Walther	9
Special Notice—H. Noss	5
Special Notice—S. & J. Snellenburg	23
Advertisement—R. Steinfeld	3sqtf
Special Notice—R. Steinfeld	12
Special Notice—Drs Oldshue	63
Adv "Wanted,"—James Cameron	1sq2t

A Correction.—We were in error it seems in stating, last week, that Captain C. B. Hurst was ill from his old complaint—the asthma. He has had pleurisy in his side, accompanied with a cough —the result of a severe cold, taken some time ago. He is now better, and attending to business as usual.

FINE PERFUMERY, French Extracts, Colognes, Toilet Soaps, Glycerine, Hair Oils, Powders, for sale, at Hugo Andriessen's, Beaver Drug Store.

GOLDEN FOUNTAIN PEN.—Something new and novel. Be sure and read the advertisement in our paper headed, "Greatest Invention of the Age." We believe the Golden Fountain Pen is unsurpassed. A good pen is a necessity to every man, woman and child. Agents, here is a chance to make money in introducing a good and saleable article. jan25;1y

CHRISTMAS and New Years are at hand. The most beautiful Chromos at H. Noss' new Photograph Gallery Broadway, New Brighton. Pictures taken in all styles. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Canada Papers.—We are indebted to Mr. A. V. Woodruff, formerly of Bridgewater this county, now on business at Toronto, for late Canadian papers.

☞ Persons who have become thoroughly chilled from any cause, may have their circulation at once restored by taking into the stomach a teaspoonful of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* mixed in a little cold water, well sweetened.

FOR the newest and latest novelties in Watches Jewelry and Silver Ware at the lowest prices; go to *John Stevenson's Sons & Co.*, 93 Market street, Pittsburgh. je7:1y,

LADIES will find the latest style Hats and Bonnets, just opened, at Bence's, Beaver dec13-2w

Measles at Enon Valley.—The measles have broken out at Enon Valley, and a number of the pupils of the public school there, have been afflicted with the malady. The school, in consequence, is but poorly attended at the present time.

BUTTER AND EGGS received in exchange for Goods, at J. M. Creery & Co.'s.

LAMPS, Chimneys, Burners, Wicks, Shades, a large assortment, at Hugo Andriessen's, Beaver Drug Store.

WATCHES, WATCHES.—The most complete line in the city of Pittsburgh, and all the necessary attachments to be had of *John Stevenson's Sons & Co.*, 93 Market St. Pittsburgh. je7;1y

A free fight took place in Bridgewater, on Saturday evening, December 9th. Bloody noses, black eyes, hairless scalps and bruised shins were said to be quite numerous after the fight came to a *statu quo*. Who the strikers and the strikees were we have not learned.

Go to Bence's for your Hats, Bonnets, Shawls, Trimmings and Fancy Goods Marketing taken in exchange for Goods

SILVER-PLATED WARE.—We sell none but tripple plate. Send for drawings and prices.—Goods sent C. O. D. if desired. *John Stevenson's Sons & Co.*, 93 Market street, Pittsburgh. je7;1y

☞ Every farmer who owns a good stock of horses, cattle and sheep, and intends to keep them through the winter, should get at once a good stock of *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders*. One dollar's worth will save at least a half ton of hay.

Drowned.—A little boy, son of Mr. Wooley, of Fallston, aged seven or eight years, fell through the ice on Beaver creek, on Tuesday, December 14th, and was drowned before he could be rescued. He was playing on the ice, in company with a schoolmate, at the time the casualty occurred; and the latter, also, came near losing his life at the same time. Boys and girls, remember that ice is a "treacherous element," and scarcely, if ever, to be trusted.

SMALL & WALTHER, at their new Carriage Depot, Market street, Bridgewater, are making some of the finest Spring and Buck-wagons that have ever been produced in this county. Their prices are really low, and their work is all warranted to give the best satisfaction. Call and see them. Repairing of all kinds promptly attended to.

CLOCKS, CLOCKS, CLOCKS.—American Clocks a full stock; newest styles; lowest prices. *John Stevenson's Sons & Co.*, 93 Market street, Pittsburgh. je7-1y

THE best brands of Fine Cut, Louisville, Richmond and Baltimore Navy, Natural Leaf and Twist Chewing Tobaccos, always on hand, and for sale cheap, at Hugo Andriessen's, Beaver Drug Store.

Go to Bence's for Stylish Millinery and Fancy Goods. dec13-2w

A farmer sold a fat steer alive to a butcher by the pound, agreeing to buy beef from him at the current retail price for his family's use. He bought one-quarter at retail of the "critter," which he had sold at wholesale, and discovered that he owed the butcher a small balance. He says he is an "uneducated" man, but always supposed before, even with his little learning, that one-fourth of anything was worth less than three-fourths of the same thing.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS, CHRISTMAS GIFTS, TOYS, TOYS, TOYS!—B. Mulheim has just received the largest and most complete stock of Christmas Presents ever brought to this county. All are invited to call and see for themselves. [dec6-4t

WALTHAM WATCHES.—Being Agents for the sale of these Watches in the City of Pittsburgh we are confident of our ability to please in styles and prices. *John Stevenson's Sons & Co.*, 93 Market street, Pittsburgh je7-1y

ELEGANT WINTER CLOTHING.—S. & J. Snellenburg, of New Brighton, have on hand a really magnificent stock of clothing, which they are selling at remarkably low rates. Their aim is to sell the best clothing in the market; to procure the newest and latest styles; to treat every one with courtesy and attention, and never to misrepresent any article they may sell.

Soldiers' Relief.—A petition is now circulating in this vicinity, asking Congress to give those soldiers who never received any bounty from the Government, the sum of eight dollars per month for the time served, and also asking Congress to amend the bounty land act, as to enable ex-soldiers to own the 160 acres without settling upon it. Soldiers, as a general thing, sign this petition without asking many qestions.

THE largest variety of fine Confectionaries, French Candies, Caramels, Kisses, Bonbons, &c., for sale at the Beaver Drug Store.

Our Disabled Veterans.—Reports from the several National asylums for disabled volunteer soldiers, show that over 5,000 disabled soldieas are now cared for by the National asylum, being 1,000 more than were supported last year. Of these, 1,700 are at the Central asylum; Dayton, Ohio; 620 at the North-western branch, Milwaukee, Wisconsin; 525 at the Eastern branch, Augusta, Me., and 260 at the Southern branch, near Hampton, Virginia.

LADIES' HATS, Bonnets, Ribbons, Velvets, Collars, Hosiery, Ladies' and Gent's underwear, and Fancy Goods generally, at reduced prices, at Bence's, Beaver.

No well-bred man will purposely, and with no special object in view, leave his name in a public place. And especially will no man of good sense and breeding put his name indelibly on another's property, as is often done on the glass of car and hotel windows by snobs who sport diamond rings. The following lines by some disgusted person hit hard on somebody:

"When I see a man's name
Scratched upon the glass,
I know he owns a diamond,
And his father owns an ass".

WE invite our friends to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. Orders carefully and promptly filled. *John Stevenson's Sons & Co.*, 93 Market street, Pittsburgh. je7;1y

Sooner than We Expected.—We stated some time ago that the people of Butler county would either insist upon a change of editors in the *Eagle* office in the course of a year or two, or demand a suspension of the paper entirely. They did not wait even "*a year or two*," it seems, but last week, made Clark—the then would-be knock-down and drag-out editor—get up and dust. His whereabouts at the *present time* is *unknown* to us. Let other ambitious youths beware of his sad fate.

Free of Charge.—Call at Andriessen's Drug Store, Beaver, or at S. C. Hannen's, in Rochester, and get a sample of Dr. A. Boschee's German Syrup, *free of charge*. It has lately been introduced into this country from Germany, and for any person suffering from a severe cough, heavy cold settled on the breast, consumption or any disease of the throat or lungs it has no equal in the world. Our regular size bottles 75 cents. In all cases the *money will be promptly returned if perfect satisfaction is not given*. Two doses will relieve any case. Try it. nov29;1y

The White-Scott Case.—The second ecclesiastical trial of Rev. Mr. White, charged with procuring an abortion on the person of Miss Jennie Scott of Hookstown, this county, and which was tried at the Criminal Court here in June, came up at a special meeting of the Presbyterian Presbytery of Washington held at Hookstown week before last. Owing, however, to the unavoidable absence of one of the main prosecuting witnesses, the trial was postponed until the next regular meeting of Presbytery which convenes at West Alexander, Washington county, sometime in April.

STERLING SILVER.—Sterling Silver, Table Ware and presentation pieces. *John Stevenson's Sons & Co.*, 93, Market street, Pittsburgh. je7:1y

Who Wrote the Shakspeare Plays.—Rev. A. B. Bradford of this county assumes that Lord Byron was the real writer of Shakspeare's Plays, and we believe, he has a lecture prepared in support of the assumption. Others have latterly taken the same view of the matter. To knock the bottom out of this theory is David Paul Brown's objective point in the preparation of an exhaustive argument to be deposited with the Philadelphia Historical Society. Mr. Brown is an eminent lawyer of Philadelphia, and the people of that city premise that his forthcoming paper will forever set the matter at rest.

THE latest and best styles of Jewelry, in all its varioous branches, to be found at *John Stevenson's Sons & Co.*, 93 Market street, Pittsburgh. je7;1y

Court Delayed.—On Monday afternoon the jury for the Brown murder trial was empanneled, but that night Judge M'Guffin was taken seriously ill, and could not proceed with Court next day. Judge Agnew was telegraphed for, but could not come, and another dispatch was sent to Judge Lowrie, but at present writing, (Wednesday), no answer has been received.

P. S.—On Thursday Court ajourned. No Judge could be procured to hold the session. The jury in the case of Brown was discharged. It is expected to procure a Judge by next Monday, when the murder trial will be proceded with. —*New Castle Gazette, December 15th.*

"LITTLE FAVORITES," "Havana Tobies," "Little Yaras," a fresh arrival of these popular brands of Cigars, at Hugo Andriessen's, Beaver Drug Store.

Masonic.—The regular election of officers of St. James Lodge, A. Y. M., Beaver, Pa., was held Tuesday evening, 7th inst. The following officers were elected for the ensuing Masonic year: Worshipful Master, S. B. Wilson; Senior Warden, S. B. French; Junior Warden, G. W. Hamilton; Secretary, T. O. Anshutz; Treasurer, James W. Hum.

At the meeting of the Grand Lodge, A. Y. M., for Pennsylvania, held at Philadelphia, week before last, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Grand Master, Samuel Perkins; Deputy Grand Master, Alfred R. Potter; Senior Grand Warden, Robert Clark; Junior Grand Warden, James M. Porter; Grand Secretary, John Thompson, Grand Treasurer, Thos. Brown. About *two thousand* delegates were in attendance. The order in Pennsylvania numbers sixty thousand.

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE, commencing Monday 11th, 1871. Being determined to reduce our stock to the lowest possible point before the close of the season, we have gone over our entire *stock* and marked down our goods to figures that are bound to sell *them*. Many articles have been *reduced* to *cost*, and others *below cost*. A large stock of Millinery Goods *must be sold*, even at a *sacrifice*. A very select stock of Nubias, Scarfs, Opera Caps, Hoods, Shawls, Breakfast Nubias, selling at Panic Prices. A handsome stock of Fancy Dress Goods, Dress Trimmings, Fringes, Laces, Embroideries, Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, Ladies' Lace and Linen Collars, Ladies' Ready-made Underwear, Ladies' and Gent's Furnishing Goods, Plaids, Poplins, Black Dress Silks, Waterproof, Reps, Alpacas, Plaid Flannels, Flannels and Blankets, at especially low prices.

Respectfully,
J. M. McCREERY & Co.
Third St., Beaver, Pa.

WATCH REPAIRING.—If your watch is out of order, send it to *John Stevenson's Sons & Co.*, Pittsburgh. It will be repaired and returned free of express charges. All work warranted. je7,1y

Under the head of "a novel cure for consumption," the Indianapolis *Evening Journal* publishes the following: "A young lady of this city, sick with disease of the lungs was told that if she would get a young puppy and raise it the dog would take the consumption off her hands, and she would get well. She did so, and as the dog grew it was noticed that the animal acquired a hacking cough, while the young lady grew rapidly better. In the meantime, however, she had become very much attached to her canine benefactor, and did everything that could be done for him. It was no use, however; consumption, the fell destroyer, had fastened upon poor Jack's vitals, and a few days since he passed in his checks. The young lady is in robust health, and firmly believes that the dog saved her life"

[For the Beaver Argus.]

THAT BUTLER COUNTY HUNT!

BY THE REVEREND BLANK.

Says neighbor O. to neighbor Brown, "Let's take a little hunt out town; in 'Butler' rabbits run in herds, and there's over 50,000,000 birds!"

A moment full did Robert think—then says: "I'll go—let's catch a mink!"

So their guns were got—powder and shot, and other amunition; whisky enough and other stuff, to take a crowd a-fishing. Of Smith and Boggs they borrowed dogs, well worth their weight in gold; the "setter" had a double nose, and of her it is told, that she could snuff two ways at once, as easy as you please —while one nose sniffed along the ground, the other sniffed the trees! The pointer had peculiar traits—his sense of smell was small, but if he saw three birds at once, he pointed at them all! For while his nose would indicate where one poor victim sat, his tail, stiff as a marlin-spike, would point the other at. Then if a third one raised his head, preparing for the air, this dog would balance on three legs, and point the other there!

With such a pair the game to scare, and then bring in the dead, the hunters' sole remaining care was how to scatter lead. They reached the ground, "stone tavern found," and there engaged their board; then started out the game to route, their haversacks well stored. They traversed gorge and gully low, and many a slippery height; their feet began to heavier grow, but game-bags still were light. Down in a dale, a gully'd vale; they had to cross a brook; O. crossed "O. K.," but Bob they say, clean to the knees it took. A day so cold, so I am told, has ne'er before been known; Bob's feet soon froze, from heels to toes, as hard as any stone. Still on he went, and shot he sent, to kill a pheasant-fowl; but Oatman swears by all his cares, Bob's "pheasant" was an owl! Another fault, from childhood brought, that upon Bob still grew—he never failed to shut both eyes, while he the trigger drew! Oatman *did* cuss—still Bob shot "wuss," till homeward they did go; then he tried to pull his boots—*ice*-full—the way he swore wa'n't slow!

And so next day they came away— the birds *they* bade adieu; and since that time (true is the rhyme) Bob wears a rubber shoe! And he cusses logs, double-nosed dogs, and wishes birds in —well, as a moral man, indeed I can not in strict candor tell.

LADIES' ready-made Underwear offering at bargains at J. M. McCreery & Co's.

Y. M. C. Association.—A course of five lectures will be provided for the community under their auspices at one dollar per ticket for the course. Rev. Mr. Kerr, of Pittsburgh, is to deliver the opening lecture about the middle of January.

The rooms of the Association are open for ladies as well as gentlemen in the evening and from four o'clock. It is hoped that loafing about the stairway will be discontinued from this time.

LADIES will do well by purchasing their Millinery Goods, Trimmings, Ribbons, Velvets, Corsets, Kid Gloves, Hosiery, and Fancy Goods, at Bence's, Beaver. A new stock of Velvet Ribbons, &c., just opened, Butter, Eggs and Chickens taken in exchange for Goods. dec13-2w

[For the Beaver Argus.]

CLARION NEWS.

Oil Developments — Proposed Railroad — Clarion Seminary and Normal College.

CLARION, PA., Dec. 14, 1871.

EDITOR BEAVER ARGUS:—Will you allow me a brief space in the columns of your valuable paper, to call attention to a *few* items of general interest to all? The "Oil Fever" is becoming quite general now-a-days, from the fact that oil is being developed all along the Clarion River, from Foxberry to Blyron Run, and the indications are, that Clarion Co. will yield a richer amount of oil than any county in the Oil Regions. Oil men from the east are leasing territory, and land is rising in *value* at a rapid rate. Should oil be discovered in sufficient quantities, a railroad will be put down, which will connect this with the Oil Creek Region, and thence open a thoroughfare to the leading cities of the west. Arrangemedts are being perfected to put the road in running order at the earliest period. In a correspondence of the ARGUS, writing not long since, he made mention of the Clarion Seminary and Normal College, in which he called it a *boarding school*. We desire to correct the term, as it is not a *boarding school*, but a regular chartered seminary, with college powers capable of graduating young men and women in five regular departments.

This institution opened in September last, and has exceeded the expectations of its most sanguine friends. The second term of the school *opened* last week, with about 100 students. The buildings are very extensive and costly, complete and fitted up with all the appointments of the age, necessary to the comfort of students. Ten accomplished professors —are competent to give instruction in any colleges. The President, Rev. J. J. Steadman, A. M., is a young man of large and successful experience as an educator. We understand arrangements are being made to make it a State Normal College. Should the attempt be successful, it will greatly benefit this section of the State; and Clarion county— what with railroads and oil developments, and a college of high grade—will soon stand first in the ranks of her sister counties for wealth and enterprise.

OCCASIONAL.

A NEW ENTERPRISE!—Mr. M. Schiff, of New Brighton, has the agency for Beaver and Allegheny couny, for Franz & Pope Knitting-Machine, and has opened an office at Pittsburgh, No. 20 6th St. On this machine a sock can be knit in 10 minutes with heel and toe complete; also any size and quality of hosiery. There is no other Knitting-Machine out, which is better adapted than this one, for ladies who are fond of fancy work, and for those who like to earn from $1 to $3 per day.

Christmas Eve.—The Sunday school of the M. E. Church is to hold a Christmas Eve Service, in their Church, commencing at 6½ o'clock.

FURS, furs, cheaper than the cheapest, at J. M. McCreery & Co.'s.

A Sensible Woman.—A western lady, in writing to the Des Moines *Register*, on the woman question, says: "You may look at this matter in whatever light you will, but simmer it down, and it is but a quarrel with the Almighty that we are not all men."

The woman who said that is a sensible woman. If married, she is a crown to her husband, and if any one adds, "Yes, ten shillings," we shall not dispute the reckoning. God made everything beautiful in its season, and harmonies of nature, about which poets sing, and philosophers dream, are real and actual, if we would open our eyes and ears to enjoy them. The woman rebellion against this harmony has already discolsed evil enough to make its leaders pause, if they were capable of reflection and susceptible to reason. Thus far, not one good has it sought, where good is to be done, and evil alleviated; the real evils are left untouched, while a reckless war, under false pretences, is waged against virtue and the peace of society. This lady, who writes to the *Register*, has put the whole thing into the compass of a nutshell; it is a quarrel with the Almighty, and will end as quarrels with Him always end.— *N. Y. Observer.*

PLAIDS and Velveteens at cost at J. M. McCreery & Co.'s.

☞ Now is about the time to examine your pocket-books and consider how much you can afford to spend for a respectable Christmas and New Year's present for your beloved ones. The following advice is given gratis to every one: If you want to be remembered for lifetime by your family and friends, then purchase from Mr. M. Schiff a Singer Sewing Machine, in which is embodied all the good qualities which are claimed as a specialty in other companies. Seventy-five of them have been sold thus far, about here, by Mr. M Schiff—this year —and every lady is highly pleased with the machine. They are sold on such easy terms that every one ought to possess such a useful piece of furniture.

If you would like to get a Knitting Machine, then buy the Franz & Pope, of which Mr. M. Schiff has the ogency, for this and Allegheny county. It is hardly necessary to brag about this wonderful and simple machine on which a sock can be knitted, with heel and toe complete, in ten minutes. Almost every one about here has heard about it or seen it at the last Beaver county Fair, where it received the Diploma.

If both machines should not suit you as presents, then go, anyhow, to Mr. M. Schiff's Dry Goods Store, and no doubt you will find something amongst his well selected stock of dry goods and notions, which will be appreciated by your dear ones.

GARNET and Black Empress Cloth, just received and selling at especially low figures, at J. M. McCreery & Co's.

The Holidays.—In pursuance of custom our printers, like members of Congress, have resolved to adjourn over for the holidays. Consequently there will be no paper issued from this office January 3d—New Years week. Those wishing advertisements or special notices in the Christmas issue of the ARGUS, will please hand them in by Friday next. Legal advertisers will hold back till the latter part of New Year's week. A happy New Year to all.

THE river and creek are froze over. Come up to Brighton and buy your clothes. The Snellenburg Brothers—S. & J.—keep a fine assortment on Broadway. Can fit peasant or king for a holiday.

To be Given Away.—Rev. J. K. Miller, of this place, is an authorized agent for "*The Christian Union*," Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's paper. This startling weekly, will be enlarged on the 1st of January, 1872, to twenty-four pages, and given to subscribers at the low price of $3 per annum. In addition to the paper, each one of its subscribers will be given two charming and popular works of art—"Wide Awake" and "Fast Asleep,"—an exquisite pair of French Chromos. These chromos, are sold at $10, and are readily disposed of at that price to persons acquainted with their value. Mr. Miller will call upon the citizens of Beaver and vicinity in a day or two, many of whom we trust, will avail themselves of this oportunity of obtaining not only an excellent religious paper, but two choice parlor ornaments in addition, all for the small sum of $3.

WONDERS NEVER CEASE.—Just per chance Mr. M. Schiff, bought a *lot of* splendid yard wide French Merino, which he offers at the extra low *price of* 75 cents per yard, worth not less than $1.00 per yard. Felt Skirts he is selling now at $2.00. Canton Fannel he received a new stock, which he marked out at 12½, 16, 18, and 20 cents; Bookfold barred Flannel at 50 cents per yard. All wool scarlet Flannel at 30 cents per yard. Heavy all wool white Blanketi at $4.50 per pair. Mr. Schiff is determined not to be undersold in Furs thss season, and offers extra great bargains in Waterminks, Squirrel, Astrachan and Mink Sets.

Ministerial Association. — The Ministerial Association of Beaver county, Pa., met according to adjournment in the Evangelical Lutheran Church, of Rochester, on Thursday, December 7, at 2 o'clock, p. m., and was opened with reading of the Scriptures and prayer. Rev. John H. Aughey, the Secretary of the Association, being absent, Rev. Jas. M. Shields was chosen Secretary *pro tem*.

Rev. D. P. Lowary opened the discussion of the following subject with an essay—"May Christians engage in the modern dance?"

After the reading of the essay the discussion was continued by each member of the association present, and also by John Y. Marks, esq., and Dr. Marquis, who spoke by request of the chair.

As the association manifested their approval of the essay by requesting a copy for publication in the county papers, when the public will have an opportunity of reading it, it is unnecessary to give a synopsis of its teaching. It took strong ground against the modern dance as anti-Scriptural and tending only to evil. It also showed forcibly that Christian parents should not send their children to the dancing school. Let all lovers of promiscuous dancing read the essay.

The same subject was continued, and Rev. C. C. Riggs, D. D., was chosen to prepare an essay for the next regular meeting on the following subject— "What are the characteristics of the social hour?" The association then adjourned to meet in the First Presbyterian Church of Bridgewater, on Thursday evening, December 21st, at 7 o'clock, p. m.

Closed with prayer.

C. C. RIGGS, *Pres.*
JAMES M. SHIELDS, *Sec'y pro tem.*

Accident.—Saturday last Mr. Cicero Turner, of this place, in climbing a fence, fell and dislocated his left arm. Dr. McNutt was called in, the injured arm set, and the patient is now as comfortable as could be expected under the circumstances.

WOMEN, WAKE UP! REVOLUTION!— Yes, and—darn it—Turn out and make a fire and put the tea kettle on, while your sons and husbands are up at S. & J. Snellenburg's buying their winter clothing. Everybody knows where it is— Broadway, New Brighton.

Sad Affliction.—Mr. William Weber, formerly engaged in a mercantile establishment in New-Brighton but latterly traveling in the west on private business, met with a terrible accident while hunting buffalo on the plains of Nebraska.— During the expedition a fearful snow storm took place which so bewildered those engaged in the chase that they were unable to find their way back to the haunts of civilization for three or four days. The result was that Mr. Weber had his feet so badly frozen that private advices to his friends state that it is necessary to have both of them amputated to save his life. He is a son of the late Henry Weber of North Sewickly, a young man of the highest integrity, and is held in much esteem by his friends and acquaintances, who deeply sympathize with him in his distress —*Radical.*

Entertainment. — A literary and musical entertainment was given in the M. E. Church of Beaver, last Thursday evening, by the pupils of the Beaver Seminary and Institute. The house was well filled on the occasion, and the pupils acquitted themselves quite creditably. Essays were read by Misses Lilly Strock and Mary Lyon, and the Seminary *Messenger* was read by Miss Maggie Kay, of Wampum, Lawrence county. Declamations by Charlie Whistler. Ned Locke, Lewis Walker and Bennie May. Music—vocal and instrumental—by a number of young ladies, many of whom performed so well that encores were quite frequent during the evening. The next session of Dr. Taylor's school opens on the 2d of January.

Closing of the Union School.— The Union School of this place closed for a vacation last Friday, and will remain so for three weeks. On Friday afternoon quite a large and appreciative audience assembled to witness the closing exercises of the school. The programme consisted of essays, papers, select reading, declamations, &c. Handsome presents from the scholars were presented to their teachers, Miss Bunn and Mrs. Marquis, after which the exercises terminated, and all departed, apparently well pleased with the afternoon's entertainment.

In a New Dress.—The Venango *Citizen* came to us last week in a new and sparkling dress. The *Citizen* is an excellent country paper, and we rejoice to see it so well patronized by the citizens of that part of the State.

WHO would catch cold if they can get a splendid winter suit for 12 dollars, at R. Steinfeld's, New Brighton? He has still a splendid stock of Clothing, Cassimere and Vesting on hand, suitable for first class trade; and, as he has one of the best cutters in Beaver county, he can promise every one a good fit. Whoever wants anything in this line will find it to his interest to call at this house.

Scarcity of Water.—For a number of years past water has not been so scarce in this locality. The cisterns in Beaver are nearly all dry, and water from the hydrants sufficient for stock is procured with no little difficulty. In the country districts a similar condition of things prevails: The springs have nearly all given out, and farmers are obliged to drive their stock to the creeks and runs which in many instances are quite distant, for water. A good old-fashioned rain would be welcomed by all.

BE SURE to call at Mrs. Fast's Millinery and Fancy Store for your Holiday presents. She has an excellent variety from which to choose.

[From the Hearth and Home.]

THE HOOSIER SCHOOL-MASTER.

BY EDWARD EGGLESTON.

CHAPTER XXX.

"BROTHER SODOM."

In order to explain Walter Johnson's testimony and his state of mind, I must carry the reader back nearly a week. The scene was Dr. Small's office. Bud and Walter Johnson had been having some confidential conversation that evening, and Bud had gotten more out of his companion than that exquisite but weak young man had intended. He looked round in a frightened way.

"You see," said Walter, "if Small knew I had told you that, I'd get a bullet some night from somebody. But when you're initiated it'll be all right. Sometimes I wish I was out of it. But, you know, Small's this kind of a man. He sees through you. He can look through a door"—and here he shivered, and his voice broke down into a whisper But Bud was perfectly cool; and doubtless it was the strong coolness of Bud that made Walter, who shuddered at a shadow, come to him for sympathy and unburden himself of one of his guilty secrets.

"Let's go and hear Brother Sodom preach to-night?" said Bud.

"No, I don't like to."

"He don't scare *you*?" There was just a touch of ridicule in Bud's voice. He knew Walter, and he had not counted amiss when he used this little goad to prick a skin so sensitive. "Brother Sodom" was the nickname given by scoffers to the preacher—Mr. Soden—whose manner of preaching had so aroused Bud's combativeness, and whose saddle-stirrups Bud had helped to amputate. For reasons of his own, Bud thought best to subject young Johnson to the heat of Mr. Soden's furnace.

Peter Cartwright boasts that, on a certain occasion, he "shook his brimstone wallet" over the people. Mr. Soden could never preach without his brimstone wallet. There are those of a refinement so attenuated that they will not admit that fear can have any place in religion. But a religion without fear could never have evangelized or civilized the West, which at one time bade fair to become a perdition as bad as any that Brother Sodom ever depicted. And against those on the one side, and the *Brother Sodoms* on the other, I shall interrupt my story to put this chapter under shelter of that wise remark of the great Dr. Adam Clarke, who says, "The fear of God is the beginning of wisdom, the terror of God confounds the soul;" and that other saying of his: "With the *fear* of God the love of God is ever consistent; but where the *terror* of the Lord reigns, there can neither be *fear*, *faith*, nor *love*; nay, nor *hope* either." And yet I am not sure that even the Brother Sodoms were made in vain.

On this evening Mr. Soden was as terrible as usual. Bud heard him without flinching. Small, who sat farther forward, listened with pious approval. Mr. Soden, out of distorted figures pieced together from different passages of Scripture, built a hell, not quite Miltonic, nor yet Dantean, but as Miltonic and Dantean as his unrefined imagination could make it. As he rose toward his climax of hideous description, Walter Johnson trembled from head to foot and sat close to Bud. Then, burly Mr. Soden, with great gusto, depicted materialistic tortures that startled everybody except Bud, Walter wanted to leave, but Bud would not let him. For some reason he wished to keep his companion in the crucible as long as possible.

"Young man!" cried Mr. Soden, and the explosive voice seemed to come from the hell that he had created—"young man! you who have followed the counsel of evil companions"—here he paused and looked about as if trying to find the man he wanted, while Walter crept up close to Bud and shaded his face—"I mean you who have chosen evil pursuits, and who can not get free from bad habits and associations that are dragging you down to hell! You are standing on the very crumbling brink of hell tonight. The smell of the brimstone is on your garments; the hot breath of hell is in your face! The devils are waiting for you! Delay and you are damned! You may die before daylight! You may never get out that door! The awful angel of death is just ready to strike you down!" Here some shrieked with terror, others sobbed, and Brother Sodom looked with approval on the storm he had awakened. The very harshness of his tone, his lofty egotism of manner, that which had roused all Bud's combativeness, shook poor Walter as a wind would shake a reed. In the midst of the general excitement he seized his hat and hastened out the door. Bud followed, while Soden shot his lightnings after them, declaring that "young men who ran away from the truth would dwell in torments forever."

Bud had not counted amiss when he thought that Mr. Sodan's preaching would be likely to arouse so mean spirited a fellow as Walter. So vivid was the impression that Johnson begged Bud to return to the office with him. He felt sick, and was afraid that he should die before morning. He insisted that Bud should stay with him all night. To this Means readily consented, and by morning he had heard all the frightened Walter had to tell. And now let us return to the trial, where Ralph sits waiting the testimony of Walter Johnston, which is to prove his statement false.

CHAPTER XXXI.

THE TRIAL CONCLUDED.

I do not know how much interest the "gentle reader" may feel in Bud. With me he is a favorite. And I venture to hope there are some Buddhists among my readers who will wish the contradictoriness of his actions explained. The first dash of his disappointment had well-nigh upset him. And when a man concludes to throw overboard his good resolutions, he always seeks to avoid the witness of those resolutions. Hence Bud, after that distressful Tuesday evening on which Miss Martha had given him "the sack," wished to see Ralph less than any one else. And yet, when he came to suspect Small's villainy, his whole nature revolted at it. But having broken with Ralph he thought it best to maintain an attitude of apparent hostility that he might act as a detective and, perhaps, save his friend from the mischief that threatened him. As soon as he heard of Ralph's arrest, he determined to make Walter Johnson tell his own secret in court, because he knew that it would be best for Ralph that Walter should tell it. Bud's telling at second-hand would not be conclusive. And he sincerely desired to save Walter from prison. For Walter Johnson was the victim of Dr. Small, or of Dr. Small and such novels as "The Pirate's Bride," "Claude Duval," the "The Wild Rover of the West Indies," and the cheap biographies of such men as Murrell. Small found him with his imagination inflamed by the history of such heroes, and opened to him the path to glory for which he longed.

The whole morning after Ralph's arrest, Bud was working on Walter's conscience and his fears. The poor fellow, unable to act for himself, was torn asunder between the old ascendency of Small and the new ascendency of Bud Means. Bud finally frightened him, by the fear of the penitentiary, into going to the place of trial. But once inside the door, and once in sight of Small, who was more to him than God, or, rather, more to him than the devil—for the devil was Walter's God, or, perhaps, I should say Walter's God was a devil—once in sight of Small, he refused to move an inch further. And Bud, after all his perseverance, was about to give up in sheer despair.

Fortunately, just at that moment Small's desire to relieve himself from the taint of suspicion and to crush Ralph as completely as possible, made him overshoot the mark by asking that Walter be called to the stand, as we have before recounted. He knew that he had no tool so supple as the cowardly Walter. In the very language of the request, he gave Walter an intimation of what he wanted him to swear to. Walter listened to Small's words as to his doom. He felt that he should die of indecision. The perdition of a man of his stamp is to have to make up his mind. Such men generally fall back on some one more positive, and take all their resolutions ready-made. But here Walter must decide for himself. For the constable was already calling his name; the court, the spectators, and, most of all, Dr. Small, were waiting for him. He moved forward mechanically through the dense crowd, Bud following part of the way to whisper, "Tell the truth or go to penitentiary." Walter shook and shivered at this. The witness with difficulty held up his hand long enough to be sworn.

"Please tell the court," said Bronson, "whether you know anything of the whereabouts of Dr. Small on the night of the robbery at Peter Schroeder's."

Small had detected Walter's agitation, and, taking alarm, had edged his way around so as to stand *full* in Walter's sight, and there, with keen, magnetic eye on the weak orbs of the young man, he was able to assume his old position, and sway the fellow absolutely.

"On the night of the robbery"—Walter's voice was weak, but he seemed to be reading his answer out of Small's eyes—"on the night of the robbery Dr. Small came home before——" here the witness stopped and shook and shivered again. For Bud, detecting the effect of Small's gaze, had pushed his great hulk in front of Small, and had fastened his eyes on Walter with a look that said, "Tell the truth or go to penitentiary."

"I can't, I can't." O God! what shall I do?" the witness exclaimed, answering the look of Bud. For it seemed to him that Bud had spoken. To the people and the court this agitation was inexplicable. Squire Hawkins's wig got awry, his glass eye turned in towards his nose, and he had great difficulty in keeping his teeth from falling out. The excitement became painfully intense. Ralph was on his feet, looking at the witness, and feeling that somehow Bud and Dr. Small—his good angel and his demon—were playing an awful game, of which he was the stake. The crowd swayed to and fro, but remained utterly silent, waiting to hear the least whisper from the witness, who stood trembling a moment with his hands over his face, and then fainted.

The fainting of a person in a crowd is a signal for everybody else to make fools of themselves. There was a rush toward the fainting man, there was a cry for water. Everybody asked everybody else to open the window, and everybody wished everybody to stand back and give him air. But nobody opened the window, and nobody stood back. The only perfectly cool man in the room was Small. With a quiet air of professional authority he pushed forward and felt the patient's pulse, remarking to the court that he thought it was a sudden attack of fever with delirium, When Walter revived, Dr. Small would have removed him, but Ralph insisted that his testimony should be heard. Under pretense of watching his patient, Small kept close to him. And Walter began the same old story about Dr. Small's having arrived at the office before eleven o'clock when Bud came up behind the doctor and fastened his eyes on the witness with the same significant look, and Walter, with visions of the penitentiary before him, halted, stammered, and seemed about to faint again.

"If the court please," said Bronson, "this witness is evidently intimidated by that stout young man," pointing to Bud. "I have seen him twice interrupt witness's testimony by casting threatening looks at him. I trust the court will have him removed from the court-room."

After a few moments' consultation, during which Squire Hawkins held his wig in place with one hand and alternately adjusted his eye and his spectacles with the other, the magistrates, who were utterly bewildered by the turn things were taking, decided that it could do no harm, and that it was best to try the experiment of removing Bud. Perhaps Johnson would then be able to get through with his testimony. The constable therefore asked Bud if he would please leave the room. Bud cast one look at the witness and walked out like a captive bear.

Ralph stood watching the receding form of Bud. The emergency had made him as cool as Small ever was. Bud stopped at the door, where he was completely out of sight of the witness, concealed by the excited spectators, who stood on the benches to see what was going on in front.

"The witness will please proceed," said Bronson.

"If the court please"—it was Ralph who spoke—"I believe I have as much at stake in this trial as any one. That witness is evidently intimidated. But not by Mr. Means. I ask that Dr. Small be removed out of sight of the witness."

"A most extraordinary request, truly." This was what Small's bland countenance said; he did not open his lips.

"It's no more than fair," said Squire Hawkins, adjusting his wig, "that witness be relieved of everything that anybody might think affects his veracity in this matter."

Dr. Small, giving Walter one friendly appealing look, moved back by the door, and stood alongside Bud, as meek, quiet, and disinterested as any man in the house.

"The witness will now proceed with his testimony." This time it was Squire Hawkins who spoke. Bronson had been attacked with a suspicion that this witness was not just what he wanted, and had relapsed into silence.

Walter's struggle was by no means ended by the disappearance of Small and Bud. There came the recollection of his mother's stern face—a face which had never been a motive toward the right, but only a goad to deception. What would she say if he should confess? Just as he had recovered himself and was about to repeat the old lie which had twice died upon his lips at the sight of Bud's look, he caught sight of another face, which made him tremble again. It was the lofty and terrible countenance of Mr. Soden. One might have thought, from the expression it wore, that the seven last vials were in his hands, the seven apocalyptic trumpets waiting for his lips, and the seven thunders sitting upon his eyebrows. The moment that Walter saw him he smelled the brimstone on his own garments, he felt himself upon the crumbling brink of the precipice, with perdition below him. Now I am sure "Brother Sodoms" were not made wholly in vain. There were plenty of mean-spirited men like Walter Johnson, whose feeble consciences need all the support they can get from the fear of perdition, and who are incapable of any other conception of it than a coarse and materialistic one. Let us set it down to the credit of Brother Sodom, with his stiff stock, his thunderous face, and his awful walk, that his influence over Walter was on the side of the truth.

"Please proceed," said Squire Hawkins to Walter. The Squire's wig lay on one side, he had forgotten to adjust his eye, and he leaned forward, tremulous with interest.

"Well, then," said Walter, looking not at the court nor at Bronson nor at the prisoner, but furtively at Mr. Soden— "well, then, if I must"—and Mr. Soden's awful face seemed to answer that he surely must—"well, then, I hope you won't send me to prison"—this to Squire Hawkins, whose face reassured him— "but, oh! I don't see how I can!" But one look at Mr. Soden assured him that he could and that he must, and so, with an agony painful to the spectators, he told the story in driblets. How, while yet in Lewisburg, he had been made a member of a gang of which Small was chief; how they concealed from him the names of all the band, except six, of whom the Joneses and Small were three.

Here there was a scuffle at the door. The court demanded silence.

"Dr. Small's trying to git out, plague take him," said Bud, who stood with his back planted against the door. "I'd like the court to send and git his trunk afore he has a chance to burn up all the papers that's in it."

"Constable, you will arrest Dr. Small, Peter Jones and William Jones. Send to deputies to bring Small's trunk into court," said Squire Underwood.

The prosecuting attorney was silent.

Walter then told of the robbery at Schroeder's, told where he and Small had whittled the fence while the Joneses had entered the house, and confirmed Ralph's story by telling how they had seen Ralph in a fence-corner, and how they had met the basket-maker on the hill.

"*To* be sure," said the old man, who had not ventured to hold up his head, after he was arrested, until Walter began his testimony.

Walter felt inclined to stop, but he could not do it, for there stood Mr. Sodan, looking to him like a messenger from the skies, or the bottomless pit, sent to extort the last word from his guilty soul. He felt that he was making a clean breast of it at the risk of perdition, with the penitentiary thrown in, if he faltered. And so he told the whole thing as though it had been the day of doom, and by the time he was through, Small's trunk was in court.

Here a new hubbub took place at the door. It was none other than the crazy pauper, Tom Bifield, who personated General Andrew Jackson in the poor-house. He had caught some inkling of the trial, and had escaped in Bill Jones' absence. His red plume was flying, and in his filthy garb he was indeed a picturesque figure.

"Squar," said he, elbowing his way through the crowd, "I kin tell you sumthin'. I'm Gineral Andrew Jackson.— Lost my head at Bueny Visty. This head grow'd on. It ain't good fer much. One side's tater. But 'tother's sound as a nut. Now, I kin give you information."

Bronson, with the quick perception of a politician, had begun to see which way future winds would probably blow. "If the court please," he said, "this man is not wholly sane, but we might get valuable information out of him. I suggest that his testimony be taken for what it is worth."

"No, you don't swar me," broke in the lunatic. Not ef I know's myself. You see, when a feller's got one side of his head tater, he's mighty onsartin' like.— You don't swar me, fer I can't tell what minute the tater side'll begin to talk.— I'm talkin' out of the lef' side now, and I'm all right. But you don't swar me. But ef you'll send some of your constables out to the barn at the pore-house, and look under the hay-mow in the north-east corner, you will find some things may be as has been a missin' fer some time. And that ain't out of the tater side nuther."

Meantime Bud did not rest. Hearing the nature of the testimony given by Hank Banta before he entered, he attacked Hank and vowed he'd send him to prison ef he didn't make a clean breast of it. Hank was a thorough coward; and, now that his friends were prisoners, was ready enough to tell the truth if he could be protected from prosecution. Seeing the disposition of the prosecuting attorney, Bud got from him a promise that he would do what he could to protect Hank. That worthy then took the stand, confessed his lie, and even told the inducement which Mr. Pete Jones had offered him to perjure himself.

"*To* be sure," said Pearson.

Squire Hawkins, turning his right eye upon him, while the left looked at the ceiling, said: "Be careful, Mr. Pearson, or I shall have to punish you for contempt."

"Why, Squar, I didn't know 'twas a sin to hev a healthy contemp' fer sech a thief as Jones!"

The Squire looked at Mr. Pearson severely, and the latter, feeling that he had committed some offence without knowing it, subsided into silence.

Bronson now had a keen sense of the direction of the gale.

"If the court please," said he, "I have tried to do my duty in this case. It was my duty to prosecute Mr. Hartsook, however much I might feel assured of his innocence. I now enter a *nolle* in his case and that of John Pearson, and I ask that this court adjourn until to-morrow, in order to give me time to examine the evidence in the case of the other parties under arrest. I am proud to think my efforts have been the means of sifting the matter to the bottom, of freeing Mr. Hartsook from suspicion and of detecting the real criminals."

"Ugh!" said Pearson, who had conceived a great dislike to Bronson.

"The court," said Squire Hawkins, congratulates Mr. Hartsook on his triumphant acquittal. He is discharged from the bar of this court, and from the bar of public sentiment, without a suspicion of guilt. Constable, discharge Ralph Hartsook and John Pearson."

Old Jack Means, who had always had a warm side for the master, now proposed three cheers for Mr. Hartsook, and they were given with a will by the people who would have hanged him an hour before.

Mrs. Means gave as her opinion that "Jack Means allers wuz a fool."

"This court has one other duty to perform," said Dr. Underwood, "before adjourning for the day. Recall Hannah Thompson."

"I jist started her on ahead to git supper and milk the cows," said Mrs Means. "A'n't agoin' to have her loafin' here all day."

"Constable, recall her. This court cannot adjourn until she returns!"

Hannah had gone but little way, and was soon in the presence of the court, trembling for fear of some new calamity.

"Hannah Thompson"—it was Squire Underwood who spoke—"this court desires to ask you one or two questions."

"Yes, sir;" but her voice died to a whisper.

"How old did you say you were?"

"Eighteen, sir, last October."

"Can you prove your age?"

"Yes sir; by my mother."

"For how long are you bound to Mr. Means?"

"Till I'm twenty-one."

"This court feels in duty bound to inform you that, according to the laws of Indiana, a woman is of age at eighteen, so no indenture could be made binding after you had reached your majority; you are the victim of a deception. You are free, and if it can be proven that you have been defrauded by a wilful deception, a suit for damages will lie."

"Ugh!" said Mrs. Means. "You're a purty court, a'n't you, Dr. Underwood?"

"Be careful, Mrs. Means, or I shall have to fine you for contempt of court."

But the people, who were in the cheering mood, cheered Hannah, and the justices, and then cheered Ralph again.— Granny Sanders shook hands with him, and allers knowed he'd come out right. It allers 'peared like as if Dr. Small war n't the kind to tie to, you know. And old Jno. Pearson went home, after drinking two or three glasses of Welch's whisky, keeping time to an imaginary triumphal march, and feeling prouder than he had ever felt since he fit the British under Scott at Lundy's Lane. He told his wife that the master had jist knock'd the hind-sights often that air young lawyer from Lewisburg.

Walter was *held to bail* that he might appear as a witness, and Ralph might have sent his aunt a Roland for an Oliver. But he only sent a note to his uncle, asking him to go Walter's bail. If he had been *resentful*, he could *not* have wished for a more complete revenge than the day had brought.

Concluded Next Week.

Now is the time for young men and old batchelors to procure Holiday Goods at reduced prices, for their sisters, wives, or sweethearts, or any body else's wife, "providing *the old man* don't know it," at J. M. McCreery & Co.'s.

More Thieving in Beaver.—On Wednesday night of last week, some person or persons, found their way into the residence of Mrs. J. Stokes of Beaver, and took three coats and a hat from the coat rack in the hall. The thieving was done before the house was closed at 9 p. m.

TOYS, suitable for Christmas and New-Years presents to children, can be had at Mrs. Fast's Millinery & Dry Goods Store, corner of Third and Seminary streets, Beaver, Pa.

Death of W. H. Lukens, Esq.— Just as we were going to press last week we heard of the death of W. H. Lukens, esq., formerly of this county, but latterly a resident of Pittsburgh, Pa. Mr. L. was a son of Mr. John M. Lukens of Rochester, and was elected Auditor of this county in 1869. He was a genial gentleman and highly esteemed by those who knew him best.

Scrofulous Diseases.—The Scrofulous diathesis has a wide range of development, such as *eruptions*, *of the skin*, affections of the eyes, nose, ears, and ulcers of different parts of the body, carious of the bones, cancerous affections, and affections of mucus surfaces, &c.

But the most common form is that of glandular affections, or swelling, enlargement and final supporation of the glands of the body.

It is truly a loathsome and troublesome disease, and we should always regard with the greatest suspicion the enlargement or induration of any gland, or the formation of any tumors on any part of the body, and from the very earliest period of its existence, use our utmost exertions to prevent its further increase or extension, and to remove it as soon as possible.

Fortunately for those laboring under this class of diseases, the progress of science favors us with the means of detecting this peculiar state of the blood, as well as furnishing us with the remedies for completing a cure, when a cure is at all to be had.

In the urine of scrofulous subjects there is a peculiar substance called CYSTINE, which essentially characterizes this disease from all others, and there cannot in any case be a complete cure effected but by the remedies which favor a removal of this substance.

Whatever will arrest most speedily the contaminating virus of scrofula, will reduce most readily the tumors, or heal up most quickly the ulcers.

We have cured many bad cases of this terribly annoying and loathsome disease.

One of the very worst cases we ever saw was from an adjoining county. He was cured in a few months and is now well.

Several bad cases in this city, a number in Allegheny city, and some from nearly all the surrounding counties have been cured of one or another form of this invete ate disease by our remedies and treatment.

If you have scrofula, or a scrofulous diathesis, white swelling, carious bones, running ulcers, tumors, eruptions, discharges from the ear, nose or eyes, or enlargement of the glands, send for the remedies thus scientifically prescribed, and have a complete cure effected, as hundreds of others have done.

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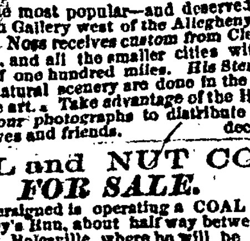
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The undersigned is operating a COAL BANK on McKinley's Run, about half way between Rochester and Bolesville, where he will be glad to receive orders for lump or nut coal Orders can also be left at B. Mulheim's, in Bridgewater, or at John Purvis' in Beaver, or at the ARGUS office or at the residence of the undersigned on Market street, Bridgewater. Coal on the platform at all times. Coal delivered at short notice.— Terms cash on delivery. Prices as low as the lowest. [ly5-1y] J. C. MOLTER.

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New Corn,	60
Old Corn,	65
Buckwheat,	80
Oats,	45
Rye,	70

MARRIED.

WEIGLE—McEACHRON. — On Dec. 12th, by the Rev. Isaac Clark, Mr. D. A. Weigle—formerly of Beaver Co., Pa.—to Miss Mary A. McEeachron, all of De Kalb county, Ill.

DIED.

LUKENS.—On the 10th of December, 1871, in Pittsburgh, Pa., Mr. W. H. Lukens, formerly of Beaver county, Pa., in the 42d year of his age.

IRONS.—At his residence in Hopewell township, Beaver county, on the 18th of December, 1871, James Irons, esq., aged 70 years.

Miscellaneous.

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PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.,

Financial Agents for the Loans of the Government and various approved Railroad Bonds; Drawers of Exchange Drafts on all parts of the United States and Europe; A General Banking, Brokerage and Commission business attended to. Money advances made upon approved Collaterals.— Checks and Deposit Accounts kept with Individuals, Banks, Bankers, & Corporations. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. oct11;3m

Grey, Possiel & Rese,

No 31 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg,

Merchant Tailors,

AND DEALERS IN
GENTS. FINE FURNISHING GOODS

SUPERIOR WHITE SHIRTS on HAND AND MADE TO ORDER,

A PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

GENTS' FINE DRESSING ROBES, MUFFLERS,

New Styles in Neck Wear Just Received from London.

UNDERWEAR AND HOSIERY,

ENGLISH SILK UMBRELLAS, SCARFS, GLOVES, &c.

All the LATEST STYLES for the best city and country Trade. oct4;3m

Hardware, &c

FALLSTON

Foundry & Repair Shop.

Having been Engaged in the Foundry Business for more than thirty years,—during which time I have accumulated a variety of useful patterns, besides constructing models and taking out patents for Improvements on

COOKING - STOVES

—and after having thoroughly tested these improvements, I feel warranted in offering them to the public.

PLOWS,

The GREAT WESTERN has no Superior for this Locality.

STOVES!

Stoves of Different Styles for Heating and Cooking,

The Great Republic Cooking Stove

Has the best Record of any Stove ever offered in this market.

IT TAKES LESS FUEL,

LESS ROOM TO DO MORE WORK,

BEST BAKER,

MOST DURABLE

ALTOGETHER

THE BEST STOVE IN USE.

In connection with the stove I have got up a Patent

EXTENSION TOP,

which occupies little room, no additional fuel, and is not liable to wear out, dispenses with all pipe, can be put on or taken off at any time, and made to suit all stoves of any size or pattern.

Five Hundred Persons

Who have purchased and used the

GREAT REPUBLIC COOKING STOVE,

Most of whose names have been published in the ARGUS, are confidently referred to, to bear witness of its superior merits as a cooking stove.

Having three first class engines on hand, of about fifteen horse power capacity, they are offered to the public at reasonable rates.
JOHN THORNILEY.
apr20:tf.

Valuable Property For Sale.

I OFFER FOR SALE the following propery, to wit: *The Dwelling House and Lot*, in the Borough of Beaver, where I now reside. This is a very desirable property, and is beautifully situated, fronting on the Public Park south of the Court House. The Dwelling is surrounded by shade and ornamental trees; is large and commodious, containing eight rooms, a hall, two porches, a portico, and a *first class* celler; attached are a wash-house, lumber, wood and coal houses, and all other necessery out-buildings. There is an abundance of water for all purposes in both the kitchen and wash-house. The lot contains choice fruit of nearly every kind, such as apples, pears, peaches, quinces, cherries, grapes, &c., &c.

ALSO: A Lot of Ground, containing nearly four acres, with small frame Dwelling House, Stable, &c. A number of thrifty apple trees in full bearing, and some small fruits. Situate on the public road leading from Vanport to Beaver, nearly adjoining the latter. This is a desirable site for a Private Residence, or for Gardening, having formerly been used for that purpose.

ALSO; All my interest in a piece of Coal Land, situate below and near the borough of Hookstown, in Greene township.

ALSO; All my interest in Oil Wells and Oil Property on Island Run, in Ohio township.

As I intend moving to the State of Virginia, and wish to dispose of all my Real Estate before leaving, persons desiring to purchase any or all of the above described property, can do so at a bargain, as I am determined to sell at prices to suit purchasers, if it should be at a sacrifice. For further particulars inquire of E. P. Kuhn, Esq. or the subscriber D. M. DONEHOO,
Beaver, Pa. Dec8;3w

ORGANIZED 1851.

BERKSHIRE

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Home office, Pittsfield, Mass.

Mutual protection is secured to the Policy Holders of this company by a Special Law of the State. For example: Suppose you are thirty-five years of age, and take an ordinary Life Policy. If you should make ONE payment, and should fail to make the SECOND payment when due, you still remain insured during the second year and three days of the third year. If you die during the two years and three days, your family will receive the full amount of the Policy, less only the overdue premium and interest.

One Annual Payment will keep you insured 2 years and three days. Two Annual Payments will keep you insured 4 years and 12 days. Three Annual Payments will keep you insured 6 years and 27 days. Four annual payments will keep you insured 8 years and 46 days. Five Annual Payments will keep you insured 10 years and 56 days. Six Annual Payments will keep you insured 12 years and 14 days. This protection applies to any age, and is expressed in every Policy.

The Advantages of such Protection.

NEW YORK, March 11, 1871.

W. H. GREENE, late of New York, insured a few years since in the Berkshire Life Insurance Company for $3,500; but, owing to misfortune in business, was unable to make any payment to the Company during one year and ten months prior to his decease, which occurred January 12, 1870.

I have this day received (at the New York office of the Company, 271 Broadway corner of Chambers street), **Three thousand two hundred and ninety-nine dollars,** this being the full amount due to his widow, after deducting the overdue payments and interest.
W. B. HARRISON, 107 Broadway.

A Special Law of the State of Massachusetts

Provides that if you should fail to make your payments when due, and still preserve the conditions of the Policy, you will remain insured for a certain number of years and days thereafter, and if death occurs during that time the Policy will be paid as above.

The ratio of expenses to receipts in this Company is smaller than the average of all the Companies doing business in the United States.

The True Benefits of Life Insurance. —It is time that those who seek the true benefits of Life Insurance should understand that Companies which strive to do the largest business (and persistently ignore future liabilities,) are by no means the best companies in which to insure.

It is the aim of the Officers and Directors of the Berkshire to do a safe, progressive business, which shall each year add to the strength and stability of the Company, and at the same time furnish its members with more Insurance, larger Dividends, and greater advantages than can be realized in any other Company.

Annual Cash Dividends.—This Company is Strictly Mutual, and divides all the profits among the Policy Holders, on the Contribution Plan. As your Cash Dividends increase, the future payments which you make will gradually decrease. Dividends may be added to the Policy, and are never forfeited by the non-payment of premiums, but may at any time be converted into Cash. **EBEN ALLISON,** Agent.
Beaver, Pa., Sept 13;1y

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Letters testamentary having been granted to the subscriber on the last will of James Crawford, deceased, late of Beaver Falls, Beaver county Pa., this is to notify all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment; and those having claims against the same will present them for settlement without delay
Mrs. MARY CRAWFORD,
SEYMOUR CRAWFORD,
oct25;6w Exr's.

THE
AMERICAN WASHER
PRICE, $5.50.

The American Washer Saves Money, Time, and Drudgery.

The Fatigue of Washing Day no Longer Dreaded, but Economy, Efficiency, and Clean Clothing, Sure.

In calling public attention to this little machine, a few of the invaluable qualities, (not possessed by any other washing machine yet invented,) are here enumerated:

It is the smallest, most compact, most portable, most simple in construction, most easily operated. A child ten years old, with a few hours' practice, can thoroughly comprehend and effectually use it. There is no adjusting, no screws to annoy, no delay in adapting! It is always ready for use! It is a perfect little wonder! It is a miniature giant, doing more work and of a better quality, than the most elaborate and costly. One-half of the labor is fully saved by its use, and the clothes will last one-half longer than by the old plan of the rub board. It will wash the largest blanket. Three shirts at a time, washing thoroughly! In a word, the ablution of any fabric, from a Quilt to a Lace Curtain or Cambric Handkerchief, are equally within the capacity of this LITTLE GEM! It can be fastened to any tub and taken off at will.

No matter how deep rooted a prejudice may exist against Washing Machines, the moment this little machine is seen to perform its wonders, all doubts of its cleansing efficacy and utility are banished, and the doubter and detractor at once become the fast friends of the machine.

We have testimonials without end, setting forth its *numerous advantages* over all others, and from hundreds who have thrown aside the unwidely, useless machines, which have signlly failed to accomplish the object promised in prominent and loud sounding advertisements.

It is as perfect for washing as a wringer is for wringing. The price another paramount inducement to purchasers, has been placed so low that it is within the reach of every housekeeper, and there is no article of domestic economy that will repay the small investment so soon.

$8.50.

All that is asked for this GREAT LABOR SAVER, is a fair trial. We guarantee each machine to do its work perfectly.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES,
A. H. FRANCISCUS & CO.,
513 Market St., Philad'a., Pa.

The largest and cheapest WOODEN WARE HOUSE in the United States. [dec6-3m

SELECT MISCELLANY.

THE OLD NATIONAL HOTEL.

[From the Washington Hotel.]

Some gifted quill-driver ought to take up the annals of the National Hotel, that abounds in comic and serious events. For many years it was the headquarters and grand rendezvous of political pumps, journalists, and prominent social actors and actresses of past generations. The volumes of register alone that must be extant, would be as valuable as patent office reports, and as interesting as those of the Agricultural Bureau. There was a time when Presidents elect went from the National to be inaugurated, and lovely belles swept through the parlors captivating beaux known to the Union. The thought brings up one of the last named sort, whose entrance to a ball room was the ovation to a queen—a fair girl from the West, and at whose feet the so-called statesmen of the day bowed in love that approached adoration. She married one of these statesmen, and a rival belle, her superior in wit, but not equal in beauty, said—commenting on the event:

"You wonder at the match because you do not understand it."

"What do you mean?"

"I mean she married one term in the Senate."

"What a small ambition—only six years out of a lifetime!"

"Six years make up a woman's social life. After it is a living tomb in a nursery; and then she has her chances."

"What do you mean?"

"Did you never read the story of the philosopher who undertook the difficult task of making the Pasha's donkey read the written words of the prophet?"

"Naver did; tell me."

"The philosopher, like all philosophers, was poor. At times he was hungry, at all hours he was ragged. He offered the Pasha to teach his donkey to read in five years. But during the difficult task he was to be clothed in purple and fine linen, fed on the best, and lodged in a palace. If he failed the penalty was death. One day an old friend met him leading forth the royal donkey to the grove, where the lessons were supposed to be given, and he said, 'Surely you do not expect to teach that ass to read?' The philosopher, putting his thumb to his nose, winked one of his learned eyes and said nothing. 'But,' continued the friend, 'if you fail at the end of five years you will surely be strangled.' 'My friend, responded the philosopher, 'you forget that in that time the ass may die.' These are her chances. The senator may die."

Turning over an old note-book I stumbled on the following

REMINISCENCE OF GENERAL CASS:

Among the more noted in Washington is the National—a mammoth establishment. It is, I believe, the largest accommodating four or five hundred guests. Its present proprietor, Mr. Guy, has expended liberally in refitting and furnishing the old concern. This gentleman's striking resemblance to General Cass, and the senator's residence at the hotel, have given rise to numerous misadventures and good stories; for the truth of which last, however, I will not vouch. For instance, it is told with much gusto that a gentleman from down East, full of complaint and in search of the landlord unhappily ran against our dignified senator and exclaimed:

"I say, old fellow, sorry to trouble you, but do you know where they put me?"

General Cass, thinking this some unsatisfied office seeker, responded good naturedly, "Indeed I do not, sir."

"Why, in the most infernal place I ever saw. Now my letters ought to put me through, old cock—such letters—"

"My dear sir, I am very sorry, but you must be aware that my influence is very limited—"

"Very limited? Oh! come now, that's too good. Why, General Duck, of the Bald Eagle, Middleburg, told me you were head cook and bottle washer."

"General Duck is very complimentary, but mistaken, I assure you sir. I would advise you to go to General Pierce."

"Go to General Pierce—well, you are creamy—what, and ask for a corner of the White House? Come now, Old Duck said you would give me a shake down in your own room if necessary."

"I fear, sir, you are laboring under some error," exclaimed General Cass, about this time coming to the conclusion that the man was mad; "I bid you good day, sir my time is very much occupied at present. Good day, sir—good sir."

The disappointed complaint was about seizing the great expounder of international law by the arm, when a grinning servant informed him of his mistake. He was somewhat dismayed, but, unfortunately meeting General C. the next day, and certain of his man, he shouted, "I say Guy, hang me, if I didn't take old Cass for you yesterday, and dry square toes looked heat lightning at me, I tell you."

"Sir," responded the grave Senator, with intense solemnity, "you are now laboring under the same extraordinary infatuation. I must beg, sir, that you will not repeat it. Good morning, sir."

It is said that the unhappy friend of Gen. Duck seized his valise, and has not been heard of since.

The Great Enemy.

When the blood becomes charged with noxious particles exoteric to the uses of the body, it soon lays waste to one organ after another, until the whole is destroyed or until some deep-seated lesion gnaws into some vital part whose proper functions are necessary to health and the proper enjoyment of life. Chronic diseases, which by their slow consumings are apt after a while to impair to an irremediable extent the whole constitution of man, should be attended to with as much care as an acute or speedily acting disease, and if this be done they are quite as amenable to treatment. Consumption, so fatal when it has fastened its fangs on its victim, is of easy cure at the start. A tinful of water would put out the spark which burns down a city. So a bottle of *Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure* in the beginning of a Cough or Cold will allay all irritation and seperate from the Lungs and carry out of the system all morbid matter, both by expectoration and the other channels of the body, and give to the blood that plastic quality necessary to the supplies of life. Read *Dr. Keyser's* pamphlet on Chronic Lung diseaes, sent anywhere free of charge.

Price of Lung Cure, $1.50, or four bottles for five dollars. If your druggist does not keep it, order from Dr. Keyser, 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. Office hours from 10 a. m. until 1 p. m., and from 3 until 6, and Saturday night until 9 o'clock.

A Dog Story.

The New York *Sun* tells this dog story: A small bull pup belonging to the venerable O. Vanderhoven, of the Paterson *Guardian*, and a Newfoundland dog belonging to Wirz, of the Paterson *Press*, were engaged in a long fight near the Lakeview (N. J.) depot on the Erie Railway, on Thursday afternoon. The battle would undoubtedly have ended in a draw had not the little dog pulled his antagonist on the track and held him there until a train came along. The little dog crouched down, and the train went over him without hurting him while the big dog was ground to sausage meat. After the train passed the little dog skedaddled with his tail between his legs and a piece of the big dog's ear in his mouth. Affidavits can be produced to prove this assertion from Ted Spanton, the Erie Railway agent of the station.

—Cleveland has twelve gentlemen whose combined wealth is estimated at $32,000,000.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 8, 1871.

We have experienced colder weather in Washington during the last two or three weeks than has been known in this latitude at this season of the year within the memory of the oldest inhabitants. As yet, although there has been but little snow fallen, ice in the ponds in and around the city has frozen sufficiently thick to make good skating.

As usual the first week, Congress has been attended mostly with the reading of the President's message, forming Committees, introducing bills and referring them to their appropriate committees. All are agreeably disappointed with the feeling of acquiescence in their formation. In respect to restoring Senator Sumner to the the Chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations, it was the disposition of all the members of the Committee, to suppress discussion and await the course that Senator may take on certain measures now pending in Congress.

The last four days in Washington have been days of interest. Grant-like, the President was ready when called upon by the mandates of the people, to give them his third annual message. Though brief, it is replete with valuable suggestions, and such that not even his bitterest opponents here say but that it is in direct accordance with the duties imposed upon him by the Constitution. Together with the reports of the Heads of the different Departments, its perusal shows conclusively that, under no administration in any year before has our Government been blessed with greater prosperity than during the last twelve months. While many disagree with him in his views on the question of "removing disability" to hold office and polygamy, none doubt his sincerity. Of the former question, for reasons given in his message, not a few disagree with the President in at once wiping out all obstacles to any one's holding office to which by the voice of the people he may be elected.

It was a big surprise, or at least it was so made believe, to the anti-San Domingo folks in the President never alluding to the purchase of San Domingo. His silence after once writing a special message to Congress in reference to the subject, should now relieve such minds as Sumner and Schurz of the belief that he had any interest, save for the country's good, in the advocacy of the purchase of the Island of San Domingo.

There is a general complaint among the Senators and Representatives of being interviewed in reference to the next Presidential campaign. The Schurz-Sumner faction has already commenced organizing in opposition to the renomination of General Grant, but as yet few dare hope even of his defeat, so strong is the feeling in his favor.

The Women's Club of this city, of which mention has been made from time to time, is attracting to its "Home for the reformed women of the town" visitors from all parts of the country. As yet the club has but little means, but the members of which are very active in soliciting pecuniary aid and visiting houses of ill fame, beseeching the inmates of them to at once abandon their evil habits, and, if needy, welcome them to the Home.

CHIEL.

—Another medical society of the Old school has run against the law. This time in Western New York. Dr. J. L. Curtis brought suit against the Genessee County Medical Society to compel it to admit him to membership. The jury returned a verdict in his favor, though the society labored hard to prevent it. The case occurred in this wise: Dr. Curtis was practising in the town of Ella, and necessarily came in contact more or less with the brethren of his profession. He did not at all times agree with them as to the mode of practice in several cases, evidently being a man who had opinions of his own and treating cases as his good judgment and experience dictated, if not in accordance with formulas. This aroused the ire of his professional brethren, and they sought to force him to join the County Society, probably to have him in a position where they could extend a little discipline to him for his medical heresies. He chose to be independent, refused to join, and kept on the even tenor of his way. Then members began to disparage him; reported that he had no diploma, but was a quack and swindler and was not recognized as a member of the profession. Things having arrived at this pass, Dr. Curtis thought best to vindicate himself, seeing he had pursued a regular course of study and had a diploma. To show the public that he was not the charlatan and quack his brethren had reported him to be, he determined to join the County Society but his application was refused. To test its power he brought a suit which after a delay of nearly a year was tried last week at Batavia, the Court deciding that he must be admitted. He was fortified with his certificate of study, diploma of graduation, to present himself before the public as a physician possessed of all the requisites, and in equal standing to any of his enemies. If the Doctor chooses to avail himself of the decision, he can now become a member of the County Society. Probably, however, he will keep out of the company of its members, having vindicated himself and discomfited his enemies. This episode illustrates to what ends professional jealousy will resort when reform is undertaken by a departure from the old routine path.

—The English newspapers recall an almost forgotten romance that might have been a tragedy in the announcement of the death, in a state of great poverty, in a hovel in the St Giles district, London, of a person who, thirty years ago, created great excitement, by his supposed attempts on the life of Queen Victoria, then a young and popular ruler. The annals of those times record that on December 2, 1840, a youth named William Jones, gained access to Buckingham Palace, and continued secreted there for several days. His presence was first detected by Mrs. Lilley, the nurse of the Princess Royal who, summoning the attendants had the intruder drawn from his hiding place, under a sofa. He was sent before a magistaate and sentenced to three months' imprisonment. On March 15, 1841, he entered Buckingham Palace for a third time, but was almost immediately seized by one of the constables stationed to prevent his intrusions. Instead of sending him to prison again, the police magistrate before whom Jones was brought, persuaded his parents to allow him to be placed as an apprentice on board a British ship of war. He was then taken to New South Wales, and lived for many years in Sydney. He was allowed to return to England about five years ago, and died recently, as has been stated, in a state of great poverty. A very romantic story is told that the "Boy Jones" was in love with Queen Victoria, and remained desperately enamored with his royal mistress until the last, and finally was killed from the shock of suddenly hearing a false report that she was dead. There seems to be no foundation of fact for this sentimental theory, the "Boy Jones" was evidently insane, and his raids into Buckingham Palace were merely the inexplicable vageries of a diseased mind.

—Ex-President Andrew Johoson is utterly opposed to the passive policy, and is reported by an interviewer of the Cincinati *Commercial* as saying that a surrender is as bad as a defeat. Mr. Johnson, naturally, is not passive.

—Bald-headed men take a joke more easily than others, because they are not at the trouble of getting it through the hair.

The Catacazy Correspondence.

The Senate ordered the correspondence between the State Department and the American Minister at St. Petersburg, relative to the recall of Minister Catacazy, to be printed, but while the newspaper men were engaged in copying it, Mr. Cameron discovered that he did not want the correspondence made public, and got the order to print it revoked, but not before most of the correspondence had been copied. Mr. Fish's first letter to Minister Curtin is as follows:

WASHINGTON, June 16, 1871.—*To A. G. Curtin, St. Petersburg.*—SIR: I am directed to inform you that the conduct of Mr. Catacazy, the Minister of Russia here, both official and personal, has for some time past, been such as materially to impair his usefulness to his own Government and to render intercourse with him, for either business or social purposes, highly disagreeable.

Under these circumstances, the President is of the opinion that the interests of both countries would be promoted, and those relations of cordiality with the government of the Czar, of the importance of which he is well aware, would be placed upon a much surer footing if the head of the Russian legation here were to be changed.

It is hoped that this intimation will be sufficient to occasion that change, and to insure the restoration and the continuance of those opportunities of free, and cordial official intercourse with the representatives of the Emperor, which the President earnestly desires to exist, and which have always existed with the esteemed predecessors of the present Minister, but which Mr. Catacazy's course of conduct has made impossible to be maintained with him.

The President's sincere desire to avoid any step which may show a want of confidence for the person whom His Imperial Majesty has selected to represent the interests of his government has made him hesitate long before directing this announcement, and he deeply regrets the necessity which at length compels him to make it. You will read this communication to Prince Gortschakoff and furnish him with a copy if he desires it.

Your obedient servant,

[Signed] HAMILTON FISH.

On July 16th Mr. Curtin sent a telegram to Mr. Fish, in which he says that he presented Mr. Fish's letter to Westmann, Vice Chancellor of the Empire during the absence of Prince Gortschakoff in Germany. Westmann did not take a copy of the dispatch, and declined to act upon it. He considered it a very serious matter, and said he would not mention the matter to the Emperor during the absence of Gortschakoff. He believed it might delay the visit of the Grand Duke to the United States, and that it would be used by those persons who were continually trying to disturb the friendly relations between the two countries.

On August 18th Mr. Fish sent a telegram to Minister Curtin, in which he says: The hesitation and delay in presenting the dispatch of June 16, occasions much disquietude and disappointment especially as communication with the Minister of Foreign Affairs is open. The decision is important before the advent of the Prince, as the President cannot be expected to receive as the principal attendant of His Highness one who has been abusive of himself and is personally unacceptable.

—Who wouldn't be a carpenter? Two young females of Fayette county, Ind., who are rather smitten by a young carpenter, take their knitting and sit on the fence near where said carpenter is working, beguiling his labors by their smiles and songs.

—A remarkable revival is now in progress among the oystermen, saloon-roughs and others of the most hopeless and intemperate class, at Fairhaven, Connecticut. Over one hundred have been converted, and the interests is unabated.

—The Statesville (N. C.) *American* says: In Alexander county, about twelve years ago, a quiet citizen without any known cause, hanged himself on a tree. A few days since his wife hanged herself in her room, leaving several orphan children.

—An outside passenger by a coach had his hat blown over a bridge, and carried away by the stream. "Is it not very singular," said he to a gentleman who was seated beside him, "that my hat took that direction?"

"Not at all," replied the latter; "it is natural that a *beaver* should take to the water."

—An old toper who lately attended an exhibition where a learned professor caused several explosions to take place among gases said:

"You don't catch me putting much water in my liquor after this; I had no idea that water was so dangerous, though I never liked to take much of it."

—A married gentleman, every time he met the father of his wife, complained to him of the temper and disposition of his daughter. At last the old gentleman becoming weary of the grumblings of his son-in-law exclaimed—

"You are right, she is an impertinent jade; if I hear any more complaints of her I will disinherit her."

—A traveler who has been there gives the following schedule of hotel prices at Niagara Falls: To lie down one night, $1; to sit up over night, $1; to eat, $1; to stand fifteen minutes with back to stove, 50 cents; to go where there is a stove, 25 cents; to shave as a stranger, 25 cents; to shave as a citizen, 15; half soling shoes, $2; gin and milk, 25 cents; plain gin, 30 cents; plain wash, 10 cents; with soap 15 cents; with soap and towel, 20 cents; to look out of the window, 10 cents; three looks out of the window for a quarter. If you have all of your baggage in your coat pocket the porterage is 50 cents; but it is a good thing to know if you only stop one day the porterage is paid for the season.

THE WORLD'S INTERNAL REMEDY.

JOHNSON'S

Rheumatic Compound

AND

BLOOD PURIFIER.

Quick in its Action, Permanent in its Cure.

This medicine is the prescription of a world-renowned French Physician, who used it in his extensive practice many years before offering it to the public in its present form, but finally becoming convinced of its great curative properties, and desiring to profit those suffering from this terrible disease, consented to have it put up in bottles and sold at the low price of

ONE DOLLAR.

If necessary, we might offer the certificates of thousands who have been cured by it, but the best recommendation we can give it is, a trial of one, two or three bottles, which will certainly relieve the most difficult case. Try it and be convinced. We have advertised this medicine for sale by George C. Goodwin & Co. of Boston. A cure or the money refunded, and out of near 500 bottles sold at retail, they have had but 8 bottles returned.

Sellers' Imperial Cough Syrup.

The Imperial Cough Syrup contains no spirituous ingredient whatever, and may be used in all cases not requiring active medical treatment. The Imperial Cough Syrup has been used for the last thirty years.

Prepared only by R. E. SELLERS & CO.
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
45 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA
And sold by druggists everywhere.
[feb15 1y

FOR SALE.

A COMBINED MACHINE for turning wagon and buggy spokes, all sizes, from one inch to three inches in size. Also, all kinds of handles, such as axe, dirt-pick, coal-pick, sledge, hatchet, and hammer handles. It will also duplicate any patterns that may be put in the machine. Also, a machine with two sand belts for finishing. Also a machine for tenanting spokes, and a circular saw, frame, belting and all the patterns with it. All will be sold for less than half the original cost.

Any person wanting a machine of this kind can see it by calling on the subscriber at Rochester, where its work will also be exhibited. It is in good running order, and nearly as good as new.

J. WOODRUFF.
dec8;4w*

S. J. Cross & Co.'s Column.

DRY - GOODS,

New Fall Stock

JUST RECEIVED BY

S. J. Cross & Co.,

ROCHESTER.

OUR STOCK OF NEW AND SEASONABLE

DRY - GOODS

IS LARGER THAN EVER BEFORE.

CONSISTING OF

CLOTH, CASSIMERE, JEANS, WATER-PROOF,

PLAIN FLANNELS,

BARRED FLANNELS,

CANTON FLANNELS,

CLOAKING, PRINTS,

DELAINES, PLAIDS,

ALPACAS, MERINOS,

GINGHAMS, CHECKS,

TOWELING, DENIM,

DRILL, PAPER MUSLIN, BLEACHED AND BROWN MUSLIN,

COTTON BATTING, SHAWLS,

SHIRTS, WOOLEN YARN, HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c., &c.,

NOTIONS

IN GREAT VARIETY.

Ready-Made Clothing:

COATS,

PANTS, VESTS,

SHIRTS, DRAWERS,

&c., &c., &c., &c.,

Hats and Caps,

A VERY LARGE and NEW STOCK.

BOOTS & SHOES:

Men's, Youths' and Boys'

BOOTS.

WOMEN'S, MISSES' and CHILDREN'S

SHOES AND GUM SHOES.

ALL PURCHASED LOW AND WILL BE SOLD AT A SMALL ADVANCE ON COST.

WE ALSO CONTINUE TO KEEP UP OUR USUAL STOCK OF

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS, FLOUR.

GRAIN, MILL-FEED, SALT, LIME, CEMENT.

HARDWARE:

NAILS,

HORSE SHOES, HORSE NAILS,

Window Glass.

Paints in all Colors,

DRY and IN OIL:

WHITE LEAD, LINSEED OIL,

PUTTY, TURPENTINE, VARNISH,

ALCOHOL, GUM SHILLAC, &c.

Wooden Pumps

FOR WELLS AND CISTERNS.

ALL HEAVY GOODS, DELIVERED WITHIN A REASONABLE DISTANCE, FREE OF CHARGE. WE ALSO FURNISH OUR CUSTOMERS WITH COAL AT THE MARKET PRICE.

Rochester, Oct. 20th, 1871.

Dwelling Houses,

TENEMENTS,

IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED

REAL ESTATE

IN AND NEAR THE

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BY

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May3-1y:chd my31-nov1.

Miscellaneous.

NEW GOODS!

NEW - GOODS.

NEW ARRIVAL OF

FANCY DRESS GOODS,

AT

J. M. M'Creery & Co's,

RADICAL BLOCK, BEAVER, Pa.

Consisting of Fancy and Staple Dress Goods, Trimmings, Fancy Notions, Ladies' and Gent's Furnishing Goods, Millinery Goods,

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Specialties

NEW BLACK GROS-GRAINED SILKS
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ALPACAS,
MERINOS,
TYCOON REPS, for Wrappers, &c.
CLOAKINGS,
SHAWLS,
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LATEST STYLES IN FALL

HATS and BONNETS,

LADIES' & MISSES' VELVT & FELT

HATS AND TURBANS,

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BRUSSELS and INGRAIN CARPETS, RUGS, OIL CLOTHS, &c., at

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sep 27;tf

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(PAPER VERY ELEGANT.)

Also,

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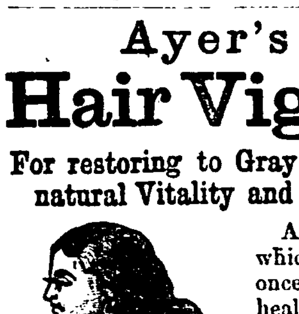
Ayer's

Hair Vigor,

For restoring to Gray Hair its natural Vitality and Color.



A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *It soon restores faded or gray hair to its original color, with the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed; but such as remain can be saved by this application, and stimulated into activity, so that a new growth of hair is produced. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. The restoration of vitality it gives to the scalp arrests and prevents the formation of dandruff, which is often so uncleanly and offensive. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a HAIR DRESSING, nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich, glossy lustre, and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
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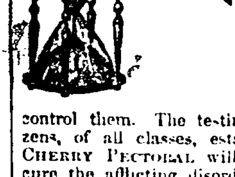
Ayer's

Cherry Pectoral

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.



Among the great discoveries of modern science, few are of more real value to mankind than this effectual remedy for all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. A vast trial of its virtues, throughout this and other countries, has shown that it does surely and effectually control them. The testimony of our best citizens, of all classes, establishes the fact, that CHERRY PECTORAL will and does relieve and cure the afflicting disorders of the Throat and Lungs beyond any other medicine. The most dangerous affections of the Pulmonary Organs yield to its power; and cases of **Consumption**, cured by this preparation, are publicly known, so remarkable as hardly to be believed, were they not proven beyond dispute. As a remedy it is adequate, on which the public may rely for full protection. By curing **Coughs**, the forerunners of more serious disease, it saves unnumbered lives, and an amount of suffering not to be computed. It challenges trial, and convinces the most sceptical. Every family should keep it on hand as a protection against the early and unperceived attack of Pulmonary Affections, which are easily met at first, but which become incurable, and too often fatal, if neglected. Tender lungs need this defence; and it is unwise to be without it. As a safeguard to children, amid the distressing diseases which beset the Throat and Chest of childhood, CHERRY PECTORAL is invaluable; for, by its timely use, multitudes are rescued from premature graves, and saved to the love and affection centred on them. It acts speedily and surely against ordinary colds, securing sound and health-restoring sleep. No one will suffer troublesome **Influenza** and painful **Bronchitis**, when they know how easily they can be cured.

Originally the product of long, laborious, and successful chemical investigation, no cost or toil is spared in making every bottle in the utmost possible perfection. It may be confidently relied upon as possessing all the virtues it has ever exhibited, and capable of producing cures as memorable as the greatest it has ever effected.

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Practical and Analytical Chemists.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE

oct4:1y

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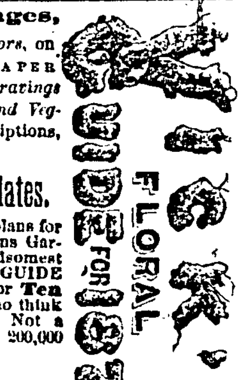

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A Chemically Pure Preparation of

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which is a most important constituent of the human body, existing largely in the Brain, Nervous System, Blood and Bones. IT IS THE UNDUE WASTE OR DEFICIENCY OF THE LIFE-GIVING AND LIFE-SUSTAINING ELEMENT, WHICH IS THE IMMEDIATE CAUSE of

Consumption, Nervous Debility, Paralysis, Dyspepsia, Scrofula etc.

The proper Remedy for the effectual treatment and cure of the above Diseases consists in restoring to the Brain, Nervous System, Lungs and Blood, their due proportion of PHOSPHORUS.

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is the only preparation which accomplishes this result, and it is an absolute cure for the Diseases above-named.

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A compound of Cocoa-nut Oil, &c. Acknowledged the best promoter of the growth and beauty of the hair. JOS. BURNETT & Co., Boston, M...

The Best Saw-Gumer Out. Only $15. Emery Grinders at $25, $40 and $100. Diamond Turning Tools, $15. *Solid Emery Wheels of all Sizes.* Address *The Tanite Co.*, Stroudsburg, Monroe county, Pa.

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In the Treatment of

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The cheapest book ever published—containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the human organs in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on early errors, its deplorable consequences on the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by a report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in stamps or postal currency, by addressing DR. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden Lane, Albany, N. Y. The author may be consulted upon any of the diseases upon which his book treats, either personally or by mail, and medecines sent to any part of the world.

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Miscellaneous.

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New Dry-Goods Bazaar

OF

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172 & 174

FEDERAL STREET,

ALLEGHENY CITY,

The Handsomest Dry-Goods Emporium in the State.

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Good Goods at Low Pricees.

Through the season we are in receipt of

NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.

Our stock is always full, fresh and complete.

We respectfully ask the attention of

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One case American Poplins, all colors, at 25 cents less than former wholesale prices.

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25 PIECES VERY HEAVY & EXTRA Wide Serge Plaids, at 35 cents.

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Extra good value in Cassimers, Flannels Water Proofs, Jeans, and a full stock of Domestics.

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Constantly on hands, and made to order.

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Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

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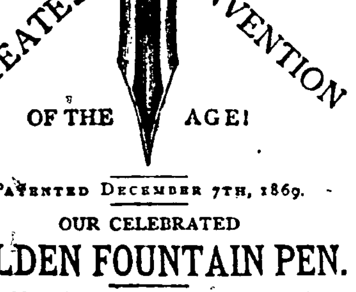
[nov22 2m.



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Resembles gold. Acknowledged by all who have used it to be the best Pen made or sold in this country! Will not corrode. Sixty lines written with one Pen of ink! Will outwear a dozen best steel Pens. Put up in neat slide boxes. SOLD ONLY BY AGENTS, and for this reason any energetic person can realize $200 per month. Profit over 200 per cent! Two sample Pens, 10 cents; two boxes, 50 cents; five boxes, $1.00; twelve boxes, $2.00. Address,

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THOS. M'CREERY, *Cashier.*

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Interest paid on time deposits; Prompt attention given to collections. Also, Insurance Agents for good and reliable Companies. [may18tf

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DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES AND BUILDING TIMBER

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Every manner of Shop-Work made to order. oct4;1y

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Is prepared to do all kinds of Wood-Turning, Scroll-Sawing and Scroll Moulding. Newell's Balusters and Hand Rails, WITH ALL JOINTS CUT, READY TO HANG, furnished on short notice.

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Miscellaneous.

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Of Hartford, Conn.,
Cash assetts..........$6,000,000
"By their fruits ye know them."
Losses paid to Jan. 1, 1871....$28,000,000
One of the oldest and wealthiest Companies in the world.

NIAGARA Insurance Co.,
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This oldest and largest Bottling House west of the mountains, has made extensive preparations for supplying their friends and the public with their celebrated

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For the Spring Trade, at the following prices:

Sarsaparilla	$ 37½	per doz.
Mineral Water	37½	"
Raspberry "	37½	"
Champagne Cider	37½	"
Porter	60	"
Ale, small bottles	60	"
" Kennet	1 25	"
" Winterton	1 25	"
Syrups	3 00	"
Imported London Porter and bottles	3 00	"
Imported Scotch Ales and bottles	3 00	"
Crab Cider	33	per gallon.
Syrups	2 00	"

Bottles 75 cents per doz extra. Money refunded when returned.

Goods delivered free, and freight paid to rail road stations and steamboat landings. feb22:1y

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ROSADALIS

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PHYSICIANS PRESCRIBE IT

It is a certain cure for Scrofula, Syphilis in all its forms, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint and all diseases of the Blood.

ONE BOTTLE OF ROSADALIS

will do more good than ten bottles of the Syrups of Sarsaparilla.

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Our space will not allow of any extended remarks in relation to the virtues of Rosadalis. To the Medical Profession we guarantee a Fluid Extract superior to any they have ever used in the treatment of diseased Blood; and to the afflicted we say try Rosadalis, and you will be restored to health.

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Successors to Reinaman.

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DEALERS IN FINE JEWELRY,
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REGULATORS, BRONZES,
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CHARLES E. JACOT,
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"THE ZIMERMAN WATCH," made by CARL ZIMERMAN, Liverpool, is fully equal to any watch offered to the public, both in finish and time-keeping (not excepting the Frodsham.)

MEYRAN & SEIDEL,
nov29-1y.] SOLE AGENTS.

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R. & A. CARSON,

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Black and Gold Front,

GEORGE W. BIGGS

No. 159 SMITHFIELD ST.

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FINE WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY

Optical and Fancy Goods, &c.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

FINE WATCH REPAIRING.

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HINKLEY KNITTING MACHINES

The most perfect and simple machine of the kind ever invented.

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Price of the SINGER FAMILY SEWING MACHINE from $65.00 upwards.

Price of HINKLEY'S KNITTERS $30

Circulars and Samples mailed free on application.

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GENERAL AGENTS,
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Agents wanted for the Hinkley Machine everywhere, and for the Singer in Western Pennsylvania Eastern Ohio and West Va., where there are none already established.

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Flour, Feed, Coffees, Teas, Sugars, Spices,

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And all other articles usually found In a First Class

GROCERY STORE.

From their long and intimate acquaintance with the Grocery, Flour and Feed business, and their disposition to render satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage, they hope in the future, as in the past, to obtain a liberal share of the public patronage

Give us a Call

and see if we do not make it to your interest to call again.

jan25. S. SNITGER & CO.

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Has now in operation a new

SAW AND PLANING MILL

IN FREEDOM, PA.,

Having the latest improved machinery for the manufacture of

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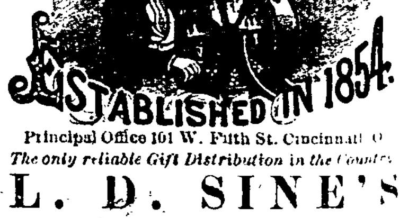
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